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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JANUARY 5, 1878.

Notes for the Ensuing Week.

Jan. 6.—Christmas Vacation ends.
„ 11.—Hilary Sittings begin.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE CAUSE BOOKS of the Chancery Division show a list of causes somewhat smaller than that of the last sittings. The printed list, which will not be published until next week, will contain about 76 causes before the Master of the Rolls, many of which, however, are at present standing over or are otherwise ineffective. About half may be considered as effective. Vice-Chancellor Malins will have about 124 causes, of which only 10 are in the "standing over" list; this judge, therefore, will not be in want of work. The list of Vice-Chancellor Bacon will contain about 92 causes, of which number 22 are in the "standing over" list. Vice-Chancellor Hall will have about 82 causes, in addition to 31 standing over; and Mr. Justice Fry will have, at least, 100 causes. This makes a total of 505 causes in the Chancery Division. At the commencement of the last Hilary Sittings there were 560 causes. The appeals from the Chancery Division now on the book number 67.

WE PRINT in another column a letter on the Middlesex registry from Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., which contains the suggestion that the area of search should be diminished by making a separate registry and index for every parish and extra-parochial place, and where parishes are large, by sub-dividing them into districts for the purpose of registration. It is very desirable that practical suggestions of this kind should be tendered, and we must draw the attention of our former correspondent to the circumstance that he has not yet defined his proposal to connect the index with the ordinance maps. That some alteration should be made must be admitted. As Mr. Joshua Williams says, "everyone complains of the Middlesex Registry"; and the result of the present state of things is shown in the evidence of Mr. Farrer before the Land Transfer Commissioners (p. 45), "The searches occasion great trouble and some expense, and in many cases are impracticable. I have known solicitors ask their clients to permit them to give up the search as useless, getting from their clients this authority on a written form in order to protect themselves against any charge of negligence."

IS THE PRACTICE of laudatory dedications coming into vogue again in the legal world? We observe that a recent legal treatise is dedicated to the Lord Chancellor "as a Tribute of Admiration for His Unswerving Integrity as a Judge, Profound Knowledge as a Lawyer, and Exalted Character as a Statesman and Legislator." This is intended as a highly complimentary series of phrases; but we rather doubt whether Lord Cairns will appreciate

the admiration extorted by the remarkable fact that, "as a judge," he does not take bribes; and the references to "profound knowledge as a lawyer," without any avowal of power to apply such knowledge, and of "exalted character," without any notice of ability, are so very unfortunate, that, as dedications to the Chancellor seem to be increasing in frequency, we would suggest that law publishers should keep a few carefully-settled "common forms" of dedication in type. A little book containing a series of delicate compliments, nicely suited to the characteristics of the Lord Chancellor of the day, would evidently be a boon to the modern legal author, and would also have much interest for the historian, who would, at all events, learn from the alterations made in successive editions of the work what were the points with reference to which (rightly or wrongly) it was supposed successive Chancellors most liked to be praised. The book should be scientifically arranged and neatly got up, and should be called "Jeames on the Length of the Chancellor's Foot." Seriously, do legal authors never reflect that dedications to the Chancellor can do no good, either to the dedicatory or to the dedicatee? Lord Cairns' merits need no blazing abroad, and a popular Chancellor is sure to be too much pestered with requests for his consent to dedications to attach the smallest significance to them. We advise legal authors, if they pine for dedications, either to imitate a writer, now dead, who went outside the profession and solemnly inscribed a legal work to the late Lord Derby (who, we earnestly hope, read it); or else to follow the still better example of a learned Queen's Counsel, who dedicated a very useful law book "To all who may enter upon the office of Churchwarden, with an earnest desire conscientiously to discharge their important functions."

THE RECORDER OF HEREFORD, so it has been stated in more than one daily newspaper, has recently ordered the punishment of whipping to be inflicted upon a prisoner found guilty a fourth time of running away and leaving his wife and children chargeable to the parish. It is rare for this jurisdiction to be exercised, but the jurisdiction itself is undoubted. It is derived from 5 Geo. 4, c. 83, which allows whipping in the case of very hardened offenders. The 4th section enacts that, "Every person running away and leaving his wife, or his or her child or children chargeable, or whereby she or they, or any of them shall become chargeable to any parish, township, or place," shall be deemed a "rogue and vagabond," and may be sentenced on summary conviction to three months' imprisonment. The 5th section enacts that, upon a second offence, the offender "shall be deemed an incorrigible rogue" and may be committed to sessions. By the 10th section "it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace" at sessions "to examine into the circumstances of the case," and to order if they think fit that such offender be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and to order further, if they think fit, that "such offender (not being a female) be punished by whipping, at such time during his imprisonment, and at such place within their jurisdiction, as according to the nature of the offence they in their discretion shall deem to be expedient." As the offender is to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, this points to the possibility of a whipping in the marketplace; and it might, perhaps, "be thought fit" by some authorities to order the public whipping of a runaway rogue from time to time to encourage the others to remain at home.

WE PRINTED last week two orders made under the Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds) Act, 1869, settling the salaries of future taxing-masters and chief clerks in the Chancery Division at £1,500 a year. As to the taxing-masters this order merely confirms and per-

petuates what has been understood to be the recent practice. We believe the salary was reduced from £2,000 to £1,500 on the appointment of Mr. J. J. Johnson in 1871, and the Legal Departments Commissioners in 1874 reported that, "As regards salary, we do not underrate the qualification necessary for a taxing-master, but we do not feel satisfied that men in every way fitted for the office, and above all suspicion, might not be obtained for a less salary than the amount which the statute has prescribed, viz., £2,000. Indeed, the experiment of appointing a taxing-master at a lower salary, viz., £1,500, has been tried in the case of the last appointment, without, so far as we are aware, any diminution of efficiency on the part of the officer; and if the taxing-masters remain as now, a distinct body, we think that the precedent thus set should be followed on future occasions." As regards the chief clerks the effect will be to increase the commencing salaries of these officers. For some years past their salaries have commenced at £1,200, rising to £1,500. The order, we think, tends in the right direction. The chief clerks in Chancery are, say the Legal Departments Commissioners, "among the hardest worked officials in the State service," and it is of the highest importance that the selection should be made from among the ablest members of the body of London solicitors. For this purpose the salary, as now fixed, is certainly not too high. On the other hand, the taxing-mastership being a post of much greater ease, may well be kept down to £1,500.

A correspondent of an American journal gives the following decision, lately rendered by a justice of the peace, which he thinks is too good to be lost. That readers may fully understand the case, and appreciate the decision, he gives a brief statement of the case: Cole & Brother brought suit against Wm. Biddle in attachment, before a justice of the peace of the city of Keokuk, obtained a judgment and had execution issued and levied on a field of corn, and one corn-planter. Biddle commenced a suit in detinue against the constable who made the levy and Cole & Brother. The judgment is as follows, to wit:—"Mr. Coals and Brothers Mi Dessishern is that your jugmet is good But they attachment Wont Hold good according to they Law Laid down in statute that is Mi Dessishern in this case. L. PICKARD, J. Pease Lee Co Iowa this November 11th 1877, and Mi Dessishern on Damag is 5dols. furr Rongfull Detance of goods and chattels.—L. PICKARD, J.P."

At a jury court held at Greenlaw on the 18th of December, says the *Scottish Journal of Jurisprudence*, the newspapers report a curious scene. The learned sheriff of the county having been somewhat late in taking his seat on the bench, a jurymen rose and said, "My lord, if I had been a minute late I would have been fined"; another jurymen made a similar observation, and the public in the court-room applauded. The sheriff then ordered the court to be cleared, and the ballot for the jury was proceeded with. So far the judge had only exercised his undoubted prerogative; nay more, the conduct of the jurymen who made the observations referred to was such that we think the sheriff would have been quite justified in committing them for contempt, if he thought such a procedure judicious in the circumstances. What he did do, however, is not so easily defended. On one of the gentlemen who had spoken being chosen to sit on the jury, the learned sheriff intimated to him that he need not come—in fact, ordered him to retire. Now, there is no doubt that both the prosecutor and the accused have five peremptory challenges, but this is the first time we ever heard of a judge interfering with the composition of an assize. It is in our opinion a most unconstitutional procedure, and we question if the sentence following, or the verdict of a jury which had been interfered with in such a way by the judge, would be sustained on a suspension. Meanwhile it is holding out a premium to impertinence if every jurymen who chooses to conduct himself in an unbecoming manner towards the judge is to be excused from serving on the jury.

SURRENDER BY OPERATION OF LAW.

A CASE has recently been decided in the Court of Appeal with regard to the application of the well known doctrine established in *Nickells v. Atherstone* (10 Q. B. 944) which seems at first sight to present some difficulty having regard to a previous decision. The case to which we allude is that of *Oastler v. Henderson* (L. R. 2 Q. B. D. 575). The facts were these:—Plaintiffs let a house to the defendant for seven years from Lady-day, 1868. The defendant entered and occupied until Michaelmas, when he left England for America. He left the keys with an agent to dispose of the house if he could, and if not, to make the best bargain he could with plaintiffs for the surrender of the term. The agent was unable to find a tenant, and gave the keys in December, 1868, to the plaintiffs. They employed a house agent to let the house, and he put up bills in the house, and advertised it to let; but the house was not let till Ladyday, 1872, when a new tenant went in. In 1870, for a short time, some workmen of plaintiffs occupied two rooms in the house for the purpose of plaintiffs' saddlery business. Plaintiffs having sued defendant for rent from Michaelmas, 1868, to Ladyday, 1872, it was held that there had been no possession of the house by the plaintiffs so inconsistent with the continuance of the defendant's term as to estop the plaintiffs from alleging the continuance of it, so as to effect a surrender of the term by operation of law. In the course of the argument for the defendant, the case of *Phené v. Popplewell* (12 C. B. N. S. 334) was cited, and we must say it seems to us more difficult to distinguish that case than it seems to have appeared to the Court of Appeal.

In *Phené v. Popplewell*, the facts were as follows:—The defendants, who were tenants from year to year, being in difficulties, in March, 1861, quitted the premises, tendering the key to the landlord, who, however, refused to receive it. Ultimately, on the 12th of April, the defendants left the key at the plaintiffs' counting-house, and it was not returned. Nothing further was done until the 4th of May, when the plaintiff went upon the premises and caused the front of the house to be washed down, and in June the key was given to an auctioneer to enable him to show the premises, and a board was put up intimating that they were to let. The defendants' names were painted out on the 24th of September, and on the 25th of October the landlord gave them a formal notice that he had resumed possession. The defendants were sued for rent for three quarters, commencing the 25th of October, and paid into court the rent down to the 25th of April, but insisted that the acts done since then by the landlord operated as a surrender by operation of law. The court gave judgment for the defendants.

In deciding *Oastler v. Henderson* the court laid down the true proposition of law to be that there must be something amounting to an unequivocal act of re-taking possession by the landlord. They said that the actual letting by the landlord when it took place was such an unequivocal act, but that the previous attempting to let and the use of the two rooms were not unequivocal acts, and might have been done for the benefit of the tenant. Bramwell and Brett, L.J.J., distinguished the case from *Phené v. Popplewell*, on the ground that in the latter case the court came to the conclusion that the subsequent acts done by the landlord showed what his intention had been in originally taking the keys, and that his intention was thereby to take possession, whereas in the case before them they had no materials for drawing such an inference. They laid considerable stress on the circumstance that in the case before them the defendant had gone out of England, and for all the plaintiffs knew, was not likely to return; so that it might be thought the plaintiffs took the keys because they could not help themselves. There is certainly a distinction here, but we confess we do not like such fine distinctions. If the Court of Appeal really disagreed with

Phené v. Popplewell, it would have been much better to overrule it plainly. Putting aside this distinction, where was the act in *Phené v. Popplewell* which unequivocally showed that the landlord's intention in originally taking the keys had been, which was absent in the case of *Oastler v. Henderson*? All the acts done were preparation for, and attempts at, letting the premises, and ultimately the painting out of the defendants' names, and notice to them that the plaintiff had resumed possession. In *Oastler v. Henderson* surely the actual letting which ultimately took place was as strong to show the original intention as the painting out of the defendants' names and notice in *Phené v. Popplewell*; and the other acts were much the same in both cases.

No doubt, however, *Phené v. Popplewell* was not binding on the Court of Appeal, and the question, therefore, was not one concluded by authority. But, apart from the question whether the two decisions can really be reconciled, we have some difficulty as to the later decision. If the landlord's conduct did not amount to re-taking possession, it might be very forcibly argued that his acts amounted to trespasses. Putting up a board on premises of which another is tenant is a trespass if done without his license. Erle, J., says, in *Phené v. Popplewell*, "As soon as the landlord did an act which would have constituted him a trespasser if he had not exercised the option thus given to him, that afforded ground for the inference that he assented to the tenancy being put an end to." If an act may be viewed as consistent with a trespass or the absence of one, is not the legal construction to be given to such act the one that excludes the hypothesis of a trespass? The only way which we can suggest of meeting this argument is to suppose that the court inferred in *Oastler v. Henderson* that there was an authority from the tenant to the landlord to endeavour to arrange for a surrender by a re-letting of the premises, and consequently to enter on the premises for the purpose of putting up bills. We are not altogether satisfied by that solution of the case. The difficulty was apparently never discussed by the court, and it must remain a pure hypothesis whether they took that view, and, if so, whether any special circumstances in *Oastler v. Henderson* led them to take it as applicable to that case only, or whether in all cases where a tenant leaves the keys with the landlord the law will consider that a license is thus given to the landlord to enter on the premises for the purpose of re-letting in the interests of both parties.

There is a good deal in common sense to recommend this last view. It is a very fair and sensible inference as to the meaning of the conduct of the landlord in such cases that he means to say, "If I can get another tenant I am content to let the first tenant off, but until I can, why should he not remain liable? I will, as a convenience to both parties, try to effect an arrangement with a new tenant, but until that is done, the first tenant must remain liable." On the other hand, in common sense, is not leaving the keys with the landlord a license to the landlord to enter on the premises in order to do what may be reasonable under the circumstances? The only difficulty that may be suggested as to this view is, that the tenant probably does not, in fact, leave the keys with this intention, but with the purpose of surrendering the property. It has been said in the cases on the subject that the leaving of the keys with the landlord is a continuing tender of the possession of the premises. If the landlord uses the keys and enters the premises, can he do so *alto inuito* from that with which the tenant gave them to him? In other words can the law imply a license contrary to the tenant's real intention?

We think the answer to this difficulty may be that the tenant cannot really be considered to have any such definite legal intention as that suggested. The tenant really sends the keys with a view to getting rid of the premises if he can; without troubling himself as to how that end may be accomplished. He hopes

that somehow or other the landlord may be satisfied and he may hear no more about it. It seems to us that it may very fairly be inferred as against him that though he thereby tenders repossession of the premises to the landlord, his intention also includes a license to the landlord, in the event of the latter not choosing to retake possession, to enter the premises for the purpose of trying to relet them, and so bringing about a convenient arrangement for both parties. His conduct, in fact, may fairly be construed to mean this:—"I want to be rid of the premises somehow. Here are the keys; re-enter and take possession if you will. If you will not, try and get some one else for a tenant and so release me."

MORTGAGE OF DOWER.

THE long standing division of opinion, to which we referred last week, seems to have been little abated by the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeal. We have received from an eminent authority the following observations on that decision:—"I venture to express an opinion that in *Dawson v. Bank of Whitehaven* (26 W. R. 34, L. R. 6 Ch. D. 218, commented on *ante*, p. 166), the Court of Appeal has not cleared up anything, but has unsettled what was clear. Time is reducing the interest of the immediate question, but it is important that a serious infringement of equitable principles should not pass unchallenged. If, before that case, I had been asked to point out a sub-division of doctrine absolutely clear and free from doubt on the authorities, I would have pointed to that which treats a married woman who has mortgaged an interest in property for her husband's debt as standing in the position of any other surety and mortgagor (*Lewis v. Nangle*, Amb. 150; *Piers v. Piers*, 1 Ves. 221; *Parte-riche v. Powlet*, 2 Atk. 384; *Robinson v. Gee*, 1 Ves. 252; *Hudson v. Carmichael*, Kay, 613), entitled to be indemnified by her husband, and out of his interest included in the security, and to redeem it and stand in the place of the mortgagee.

Lord Redesdale's statement in *Jackson v. Innes* (1 Bligh. 114, 123; cited by the court in *Clark v. Burgh*, 2 Coll. 227) cannot be improved upon. He refers to what Sir T. Sewell said and held in *Jackson v. Parker* (Amb. 687), and says: "It must now be admitted as an established principle that, whether it be the estate of the wife or the estate of the husband, if the wife joins in the conveyance, either because the estate belongs to her or because she has a charge by way of jointure or dower out of the estate, and there is a mere reservation in the proviso for redemption which would carry the estate from the person who was owner, or where the words admit of any ambiguity, there is a resulting trust for the benefit of the wife or for the benefit of the husband according to the circumstances of the case."

The mere form of reservation of the equity of redemption is not of itself sufficient to alter the previous title. . . . Upon a contest for redemption the court would regard the ownership of the estate previous to the mortgage, and in that view the husband would be considered as the person entitled to redeem, the wife being entitled to redeem only in respect of her interest, which would have been only a right to dower if she had survived her husband. In such case she would have been entitled to have the estate redeemed for the purpose of letting in her dower, but there her right ended." This is only a *dictum*, but it is contradictory of the judgment in the late case, and it is inexplicable that the three judges should concur (as the reports represent them to have done) in stating that neither Sir T. Sewell nor Lord Redesdale said or meant to say, "that there was or was supposed to exist in the Court of Chancery a right in a wife to redeem because she had joined in levying a fine of the real estate of her husband to enable

him to mortgage it free from her dower—a right which if it had existed must have been the subject of innumerable suits, &c. No such case has been found." The remark of Sir Geo. Jessel, M.R., that Lord Redesdale "was not stating new law" is just—but he was stating precisely that law which the Court of Appeal has refused so administer and which was administered in *Dolin v. Coltman* (1 Vern. 294), a direct decision on the point. It was this—"The wife joins with her husband in a mortgage and levies a fine to bar her dower, and in consideration thereof the husband agrees that the wife shall have the redemption of the mortgage. He afterwards mortgages this estate twice over. The court took this agreement to be fraudulent as against the subsequent mortgagees, but decreed her dower to her;" that is, declined to enforce the agreement in fraud of the second mortgagees, but enforced the equitable right to dower which the wife had, independently of the agreement, against her husband and them. The same point was decided in *Dunby's case* (2 Eq. Ab. 385, S. C. *Palmer v. Dunby*, Prec. Ch. 137). Mr. Jarman who rejects the doctrine on the ground that "dower" is a mere legal right which being extinguished by the fine at law can never be revived in equity since it does not attach to subjects merely equitable (*Darcey v. Blake*, 2 Sch. & Lef. 386), admits that it has been adopted without hesitation by the most approved text-writers on the subject (1 Jac. Rep. H. & W. 537, *Coots Mortg.* 548, Patch, 175, 2 Cov. Pow. In. 673, and see 2 Dav. Conv., 4th ed. 450. Mr. Fisher, who has been referred to as opposing the wife's claim, expresses no such opinion). The reasons given by Messrs. Hayes & Bell, whose opinions are cited by Mr. Jarman in support of his view, are not less slight than his own. The judges of the Court of Appeal adopt them as the ground of their judgment, with these further remarks—that the text-writers seem to differ, and what the judges have said in favour of the wife's claim are *dicta*, and though they happen to agree with general principles may have been meant in a non-natural sense; and, besides, how can dower come out of money?

I have looked carefully through the judgments to find the *ratio decidendi*, but can find nothing more than Mr. Jarman's extraordinary proposition that "dower is a mere legal right, which being extinguished can never be revived in equity, since it does not attach to subjects merely equitable," which is a mere confounding of the equity to redeem dower with dower out of an equity to redeem. It is unquestioned and unquestionable that neither the right of a mortgagor to redeem, nor the right of a surety to be indemnified by the principal debtor, is in any way dependent on the *status* of the person, or the nature of the property, or what has happened to it. Be the mortgagor married or single, the mortgaged property real or personal, sold or unsold, equity will give relief to the person and follow the property wherever it can lay hands on it. Is a special anomaly to be created in respect of dower because "equity to redeem dower" sounds rather like "dower out of equity of redemption"? Can a mortgagee answer a claim by the mortgagor for the surplus proceeds of sale after satisfying the debt with the remark, "The estate you had was a legal estate in land, which being, by your authority, sold and conveyed away can never be got back in equity?" G. S.

Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., recorder, in opening the Guildford Quarter Sessions on Monday, says the *Daily News*, congratulated the grand jury upon the fact that a Bill would be introduced next session to extend the jurisdiction of quarter sessions, and thus relieve the overcrowded superior courts and courts of assize.

It is stated that Mr. Ng Choy, the Chinese gentleman who was a short time since admitted a member of the English bar, and who has lately been practising in Hong Kong, has received an engagement as legal adviser to H. E. Li Hung Chang, at a salary of Tls. 6,000 (about £1,500) per annum.

THE JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1876.

CONVICT PRISONS.

THE returns dealing with convict prisons relate to the twelve months ending March 31, 1877, and show that at the commencement of that period 9,887 convicts were undergoing sentence, and that during the year 2,156 convicts were received from county and borough prisons, &c. Of the 12,043 under confinement during the twelve months, three were removed to county prisons and 12 to lunatic asylums; 260 were discharged on termination of sentence, 1,532 on ticket-of-leave, ten on commutation of sentence, and seven on medical grounds, 123 died, one committed suicide, one escaped, and 10,094 remained in prison at the end of the year. The daily average of convicts was 9,936, or 79 less than in 1875-76. The deaths in 1876-77 were in the proportion of one to 97.9 of the total number of convicts under detention during the year, as compared with one to 78.2 in the previous twelve months, and with one to 67.3 in 1874-75. In 1876-77 the total number of infirm cases of sickness was 6,247, or little more than one case to every two convicts. There were also 132 cases of insanity, or four more than in the previous year. Punishments for prison offences were inflicted in 16,394 cases on males in 1876-77, and there were in that year 73 cases of corporal punishment, against 59 in the previous year. The statistics relating to the punishments for infractions of prison discipline by females are only brought down to the year 1875-76, during which period there were 1,550 as compared with 2,132 in 1874-75.

Of the convict prisons, three only contain females, and of these the establishment at Millbank contained a daily average of 221; that at Woking a daily average of 732; and that at Fulham (Fulham Refuge) a daily average of 283 in 1876-77. At Millbank and Woking males also are incarcerated, the daily average at each being 258 and 661 respectively. At the other convict prisons the daily average is as follows:—Pentonville, 978; Portland 1,590; Portsmouth, 1,259; Chatham, 1,447; Dartmoor, 983; Parkhurst, 557; Brixton, 474; Borstal, 258; and Wormwood Scrubs, 235, giving a total daily average of 8,700 males and 1,236 females. The staff of the convict prisons is made up of 34 governors, deputy-governors, and superintendents; 25 chaplains, assistant-chaplains, and priests; 55 schoolmasters and readers; 21 medical officers, including a coroner; 86 clerks, and 1,365 subordinate officers, together with three lady superintendents; 13 Scripture readers and mistresses; and 150 female subordinate officers, making a total of 1,742, or 15 more than in 1875-76.

The entire costs of the convict prisons for the year amounted to £350,240 2s. 2d., of which sum £173,424 7s. 8d. was devoted to the maintenance of the staff, and the balance to the maintenance of the prisoners, and to various incidental expenses. The gross annual cost per convict averaged £33 6s. 4d., the lowest average £29 2s., being in respect of the females at Woking, and the highest £44 5s. 10d. for the males at Borstal. In the gross expenditure there is an increase of £3,477 17s. 4d., as compared with the figures for the previous year. Deducting the value of labour, exclusive of employment in the service of the prisons, viz., £210,350 1s. 1d., and the incidental receipts, viz., £1,370 13s. 7d., the net cost of the prisons for the year was but £138,519 7s. 6d., and the net annual charge per prisoner only £13 3s. 6d. In the case of Chatham prison it is noted that the annual earnings per prisoner exceeded the cost of maintenance by £4 2s. 5d. per head in 1876-77, and by £3 12s. 7d. in 1875-76, in which year the value of convict labour was £199,624 18s. 1d., and the incidental receipts £1,386 3s. 11d.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

The number of certified reformatory schools in Eng-

land and Wales in 1875-76 was 53, being the same as in 1874-75, and the number of offenders committed to them in the year ended the 29th of September, 1876, was 1,210—996 males, and 214 females—or 72 less than in the previous twelve months. Since the passing of the Act of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86, the aggregate commitments amount to 24,609. The terms of detention of those committed in 1875-76 were as follows:—Two years, 41; three years, and above two years, 144; four years, and above three years, 239; and five years, and above four years, 786. Of these, 174, or 14·4 per cent., were committed after conviction on indictment, and 1,036, or 85·6 per cent., upon summary conviction. At the commencement of the year 4,564 offenders were detained; during the year 1,210 were committed, 9 received from other certified reformatory schools, 10 received from prison after confinement for refractory conduct, &c., 19 re-admitted after absconding, and 107 re-admitted after leave of absence, &c., making a total of 5,919 in custody during the year. Of this number, 144 were discharged by order of the Secretary of State, and 419 on completion of their term; 715 were permitted out on leave, &c., 28 absconded and were not retaken, 12 were committed to prison for refractory conduct, 22 were removed to other certified reformatory schools, 38 died, and 4,541 remained in custody at the end of the year. Of those committed to reformatories in 1875-76, 538 had been previously committed to prison more than once, the proportion of those detained on their first commitment being 55·5 per cent. There were 559 who could neither read or write; 534 who could read, or read and write imperfectly; 114 who could read and write well, one only who possessed superior instruction, and two whose instruction was not ascertained. One or both parents of 495 were dead, 46 were deserted by their parents, 12 had one or both parents in prison, 195 were not under parental control, and only 558 were under the control of both parents. The total sum payable by the Treasury in respect of reformatory schools in England and Wales in 1875-76 was £89,695 14s. 2d., or £208 0s. 10d. in excess of that in the previous year, and the amount recovered from parents was 5,667 5s. 5d., or £376 19s. 5d. less than in 1874-75.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of industrial schools certified for the year 1875-76 were 86, of which three, viz., the St. Andrew's Home at Winchester, the Kent County School near Ashford, and the Brighton School Board School near Lewes, appear in the statistics for the first time. The numbers committed to the schools during the year were 2,032, 1,749 boys and 283 girls—or 94 more than in 1874-75. There were under detention at the commencement of the year 8,052, and at the expiration of the twelve months 8,341 remained. The total costs amounted to £159,004, against £155,431 in 1874-75; and the amounts received from parents were £8,802 and £7,405 respectively.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The number of criminal lunatics under detention in the different asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, during the year ended the 29th of September, 1876, was 884, of whom 546 were at Broadmoor, 248 in county asylums, 16 in city and borough asylums, 5 in metropolitan licensed houses, and 69 in provincial licensed houses. Under the Act of 30 Vict. c. 12, 112 lunatics ceased during the year to be considered as criminals. There were at the beginning of the year 679 under detention; 186 were committed during the year, and 19 were received from other asylums. There remained 680 criminal lunatics under detention at the end of the year. The offences with which the 884 criminals under detention during the year were charged, were as follows:—Murder, 231; concealment of birth and infanticide, 4; attempted murder, and manslaughter, &c., 160; rape, &c., 33;

larceny and petty theft, 147; burglary and housebreaking, 46; arson and malicious offences, 63; vagrancy, 20; and miscellaneous offences, 180. The judgments, &c., under which they were detained were as follows:—Found insane, 156; acquitted as insane, 295; removed insane after committal, 210; removed insane after trial, 221; dangerous and committed by justices under 1 & 2 Vict. c. 14, two. Towards the expenses of criminal lunatics, which for the year amounted to £35,321, county rates contributed £3,027, borough rates or funds, £331, parish rates, £9,457, the public revenues £21,330, and private funds, £1,176. The expenses in the previous year were £35,596. The average cost per head at the State Asylum, at Broadmoor, was £57 5s. 6d.; at the 42 county asylums, £26 14s. 3d., and at the six city and borough asylums, £31 2s. 4d. It is noticed in the return that in licensed houses a few cases still remain at high rates paid from private funds.

Recent Decisions.

POSITION OF MORTGAGEES IN BANKRUPTCY AND WINDING-UP.

(*In re David Lloyd & Co.*, L. R. 6 Ch. D. 329; *Ex parte Pannell*, L. R. 6 Ch. D. 335.)

In these cases attempts were unsuccessfully made to fetter the action of mortgagees in realizing their security.

In *In re David Lloyd & Co.* the equitable mortgagee of a company in liquidation applied to the court for leave to continue an action for foreclosure which he had commenced before the winding-up. The terms of the 87th section of the Act of 1862 are, it will be remembered, general: "no suit, action, or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company, except with the leave of the court, and subject to such terms as the court may impose." Vice-Chancellor Malins, to whom the application was made, considered that the section vested in the court an absolute discretion, to be exercised according to the circumstances of each case. Under the actual circumstances he was of opinion that the mortgagee could be effectually protected, whilst the company was protected at the same time by the mortgaged property being disposed of in the winding-up, with liberty for the mortgagee to bid for it. Admitting that the property, which was a leasehold colliery, might in the meanwhile be lost by the re-entry of the landlord, his lordship observed that the same thing might happen before the decree for foreclosure was obtained; and accordingly he refused the application for leave to proceed with the action.

The Court of Appeal considered that section 87 was not intended to affect a mortgagee's right to realize his security. The Master of the Rolls held that an action for foreclosure must be allowed to proceed unless either the court could give to the mortgagee at once all he would gain by the action, or some special ground was shown making it inequitable for him to proceed with the action. Lord Justice James said that the power vested in the court was to be exercised with a due regard to the rights of third persons; the mortgagee seeking foreclosure was in a position of an independent person, and his claim was directed to what was his own property and not the company's. Lord Justice Cotton took the same view, and suggested that a mortgagee in winding-up ought to be in as good a position as he holds in bankruptcy under section 12 of the Bankruptcy Act. Neither of the Lords Justices went even so far as to say that the leave to proceed ought to be refused on the ground of circumstances making it inequitable for the plaintiff to go on with the action.

The question of the effect upon this point of the pro-

visions in the Judicature Acts which apply to winding-up the rules as to the rights of secured and unsecured creditors in bankruptcy, was not very explicitly dealt with in the judgment of their lordships; but the Master of the Rolls is reported to have referred during the argument to those provisions as in point.

The second case referred to, that of *Ex parte Pannell*, relates to the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy under section 72 of the Bankruptcy Act, where a right is asserted against the bankrupt's property in an independent forum under the privileges reserved to mortgagees by section 12. That clause, after providing that no creditor shall have any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt, except under the Act, expressly saves "the power of any creditor holding a security upon the property of the bankrupt to realize or otherwise deal with such security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with the same if the section had not been passed. Section 72, as is well known, enacts that, subject to the provisions of the Act, the Court of Bankruptcy shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, arising in any case of bankruptcy coming within its cognizance, or which it may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice, or making a complete distribution of property, in any such case.

In the case in question a person holding the title deeds and a memorandum of charge upon a bankrupt's property commenced an action against the trustees in the bankruptcy for foreclosure. The trustees, alleging that the mortgage was fraudulent, and that there was no debt, applied in the bankruptcy for a declaration of their title, and for delivery up of the deeds. The application was refused by Mr. Registrar Brougham, and, on appeal, by the Lords Justices. Lord Justice Cotton declined to say whether "the mortgagee" (that is, no doubt, the mortgagee under the particular circumstances) had an absolute right to continue his proceedings. But, he continued, if the Court of Bankruptcy had a discretion under section 72 whether it would decide the question in dispute or leave it to the decision of the Chancery Division, the discretion was properly exercised by refusing to decide it pending the action. Lord Justice James went further. After observing, in the course of the argument, that the plaintiff had a *de facto* security, he says in his judgment: "Where there is a question like this, which goes to the very root of the title of a man who claims to be the owner of property under a mortgage from a bankrupt, and which he, in the exercise of his legal right, has brought before the Chancery Division of the High Court, we have no power to withdraw it from the jurisdiction of that court."

While it seems to be clear, therefore, that the Court of Bankruptcy cannot interfere with the holder of an undisputed mortgage thus proceeding to realize his property, it appears, further, from *Ex parte Pannell*, that, though the security or title to the property is disputed *in toto*, that court will equally (whether as a rule of convenience or from want of competency) refuse to withdraw the question from the ordinary jurisdiction in which a mortgagee has a right to effectuate his charge.

MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES.

(*Luckraft v. Pridham, C.A., 26 W. R. 33.*)

This case, though argued with due solemnity before Vice-Chancellor Hall and the Court of Appeal, was really almost unarguable; but it may be useful as illustrating a confusion—to which reference has several times been made in this journal—between the Mortmain Acts, which imposed restrictions on gifts to corporations, and the Charitable Uses Act of Geo. 2, which imposed restrictions on gifts to charitable uses. A statute of 6 Anne enabled a charitable corporation to take and

hold land without licence in mortmain; that is to say, it simply excluded the operation of the old Mortmain Acts. The contention in the present case was that, being exempted from the operation of these Acts, the corporation was also exempted from the operation of the 9 Geo. 2, c. 36, which has, of course, nothing whatever to do with licences in mortmain. Put in this bald way, the absurdity of the contention is manifest; but in the recent case it was to some little extent concealed by the circumstance that, subsequently to the passing of the Charitable Uses Act, a clause in a private Act, amending the Act of 6 Anne, continued the provisions of that Act, enabling the corporation to take and hold land without licence in mortmain. But it is perfectly obvious that the mere continuance of an exemption cannot possibly operate to alter the meaning of such exemption, or to extend it to a class of restrictions to which it did not before refer.

Reviews.

INJUNCTIONS.

THE DOCTRINES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF INJUNCTIONS. By WILLIAM JOYCE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Haynes.

This appears to be intended as a companion work to that in which Mr. Joyce expounded the law and practice of injunctions. The author says in his preface that he treats the subject in an abstract form, avoiding as far as possible all reference to the circumstances of the cases, and stating as far as possible doctrines and principles in the language of the judges by whom they were pronounced. Within certain limits this last is an excellent practice. When you get in a judgment a clear enunciation, in a few words, of an existing rule of law, it is usually much better for the legal author to adopt the words stamped by judicial authority than to attempt to translate them into his own language. But properly to carry out this mode of compilation requires discrimination in selection, and careful adaptation of the passages extracted to the present state of the law. We cannot say that we think that in either respect Mr. Joyce has been very successful. The second section of his first chapter is headed "Injunctions to Restrain Proceedings in Courts of Law and other Courts," and the result of extracting the words of judges is to give to parts of the book the appearance of ignoring altogether the changes which have occurred since the words quoted were uttered. Who, reading the paragraph on p. 16, which states that "in cases of concurrent jurisdiction the Court of Chancery ought not to interfere with proceedings at law, unless it has better means of doing justice between the parties than are possessed by a court of law. . . . But if there be an equitable case stated by a bill, there is jurisdiction in equity to interfere by way of injunction to restrain proceedings at law, if necessary, even assuming the jurisdiction to be not exclusively in equity"—would think that the Judicature Act had ever been passed? Or who—reading on p. 18 that "it is not of itself a sufficient ground to obtain an injunction in the Court of Chancery, to restrain proceedings in a matter in the King's Bench in England, that an injunction has been granted, on an interlocutory application in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, to restrain proceedings at law there; but a final judgment would be different"—would think that the author of this work lives in the reign of her most gracious Majesty? The Judicature Act is mentioned in a brief footnote on p. 1, which states that "the power of granting injunctions has been given to the High Court of Justice created by that Act . . . in all cases where, before the Act, they could only have been granted by a Court of Equity." It can hardly be that the

author is not aware of section 24, sub-section 5, of the Judicature Act, 1873; yet we have not been able to discover this important provision as to injunctions quoted or referred to.

A similar course is followed in other places: see, for instance, p. 252, where it is stated in the text that "the master of a free grammar school has an estate of freehold in his office, and is not removable at the pleasure of the patrons of the school, and the court will restrain an ejectment brought by the patrons to eject the master from the possession of the school-house"; while the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 and 1860, and of the Endowed Schools Acts are only briefly referred to in notes. At p. 373, it is stated (in the words of the head-note to *Meek v. Carter*) that "a Court of Equity will not interfere to modify a strict contract to insure against fire by a lessee where, by breach of it, the lessor may enter, it being for the interest of all parties that a sound regard should be had to the strict obligations of the contract," without any reference to the provisions of section 4 of 22 and 23 Vict. c. 35; nor is any reference given to p. 96, where the statute is referred to. On p. 64, as to the doctrine represented by *Louendes v. Bettie*, we find a similar course pursued. It is stated in the text that "the tendency of modern decisions, continually increasing from year to year, is to break down the old distinctions between waste and trespass"; while there is only in a foot-note a summary of the provisions of section 25, sub-section 8, of the Judicature Act, 1873. This mode of treating the subject, if not misleading, is most unsatisfactory to the reader, who naturally wants to have some intelligent guide to the effect of the recent legislation on the previous law.

An equally conspicuous defect is a lack of selection and condensation. The book in places reads more like a series of extracts from Chitty's Equity Index than a treatise. It is not unusual to find on the same page several consecutive enunciations of the same principle. On p. 100, for instance, the author in three successive sentences states three times over the same principle:—

"In cases of nuisance the mere apprehension of damage is not sufficient to entitle a party to an injunction."

"The court will not interfere *quia timet* in a case of merely prospective injury and alleged nuisance."

"The court will not restrain a merely contingent nuisance."

We are a little doubtful as to the meaning of the words which precede the first quoted of these sentences, "the fears of mankind, though reasonable, will not create a nuisance;" but probably they should also be reckoned as a statement of the same principle; and in that case we have four reiterations. Somewhat similar instances occur at p. 49 with reference to unconscionable bargains, and at pp. 53 and 54 as to the balance of convenience or inconvenience. It may be admissible in a mere digest to give numerous judicial statements to the same purport; in a treatise the duty of the author is to select the statement which best enunciates the principle and merely give a reference to the place where the other statements may be found. It is, perhaps, owing in part to the defective arrangement of the matter that repetition or splitting up of subjects is rather frequent; see, for instance, "letters" at p. 181 and again at p. 223; injunctions as to chapels at p. 253 and again at pp. 303-4.

These are defects in the mode of construction of the work, but it is not free from inaccuracies; see the note on p. 142, in which the High Court of Justice is stated to be "constituted [among other courts] of the then Courts of . . . Bankruptcy." The broad statement, at p. 39, that "there is no doubt that courts of equity have power to give relief in cases of mistake of law" should have been qualified by a reference to the explanation afforded by the case of *Rogers v. Ingham*, reported in the early part of March last (25 W. R. 338). And neither on p. 92, with reference to injunctions relating to farming covenants, nor elsewhere in the work,

have we found any reference to *Musgrave v. Horner* (23 W. R. 125), where the present Master of the Rolls laid it down that the court will not grant a mandatory injunction to compel the observance of a farming covenant.

We regret to have so much to say in the way of criticism; we will now add that the work is evidently the result of much industry, and as a digest of a large number of decisions and *dicta* relating to injunctions, it may be of service to the profession.

General Correspondence.

THE MIDDLESEX REGISTRY.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—I am glad to find that you are drawing attention to the subject of the Middlesex Registry. It has long appeared to me that this is a fit ground on which to try the experiment of a good system of registration of deeds. *Fiat experimentum in corpore villi*. Everyone complains of the Middlesex Registry, and says that it would not be tolerable but for the unofficial index to be found there. The chief ground of complaint is the vast multitude of deeds daily registered in such a county as Middlesex, to all of which there is but one index. The fault is not that there is a registry of deeds, but no registry of title; for other registries of deeds exist, about which no complaint is made. I never heard any Yorkshire lawyer speak otherwise than approvingly of the Yorkshire registries; and on the whole I believe that the registries of deeds both in Ireland and Scotland, though capable of improvement, work fairly well. I believe that such a scheme might be devised for the improvement of the Middlesex Registry as would create a cry for a similar registry in every county in England. It is only our familiarity with the system of keeping title deeds at home that makes the evils of the system tolerable.

As to registration of title, the result of much thought and inquiry on my part is this: that it is well fitted for countries where alienation in fee forms by far the larger portion of the conveyancing done, as is the case in all newly-settled countries; but that it is not fitted for an old country like England, where settlements, long leases, and all sorts of mixed transactions so extensively prevail.

If I had the Middlesex Registry placed at my disposal, I should begin as follows:—

First, I should diminish the area of search by making a separate registry and index for every parish and extra-parochial place, and, where parishes are very large, by sub-dividing them into districts for the purpose of registration.

Secondly, I would have all registered deeds printed and registered by the deposit of a printed copy. Where a deed affected lands in more than one parish or district, I would have a copy deposited for every parish or district. I would have all wills registered by the deposit of printed copies. I would make an office copy of every registered deed or will primary evidence of such deed or will. I would abolish abstracts of title, making the delivery of printed copies of all deeds and wills a sufficient, as it would be a far superior, substitute. Covenants to produce deeds would become unnecessary, and the trouble and expense, now so often incurred, of hunting after deeds which one has a covenant to produce, would cease.

At any rate, this plan would be better than the present; and, if it did not answer, the rest of the country would have good reason to be satisfied to remain without it.

JOSHUA WILLIAMS.

Hastings, Jan. 1.

SERVICE UNDER ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP.*

THE subject of legal education is one which has been so frequently discussed at meetings of our society, that I feel that an apology is almost due for its introduction on the present occasion. Perhaps, however, its great and increasing importance to the wellbeing of our branch of the profession, and consequently to the public, will be deemed a sufficient ground for again calling attention to it.

In offering a few observations on "Service under Articles of Clerkship," I propose rather to invite a consideration of the periods of service than to discuss the general merits of the system.

So far as I have been able to trace legislation on this matter, it appears that the first provision of a five years' service previous to admission to practice was made by an Act passed in the early part of the reign of George the Second, intitled "An Act for the Better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors." Up to that period persons were admitted to practice as solicitors (for I must now drop the time-honoured word attorneys) under the direction of the judges only, who seem not to have sufficiently regarded the provisions of an old Act of Parliament, which contemplated an examination by them of such persons previous to their admission.

The necessity of a five years' service in all cases prevailed from the year 1730 until the year 1843, when a consolidation was effected of the laws relating to solicitors, and important changes were introduced (mainly through the energetic action of this society) in reference to service under articles, accompanied with provisions for the passing of a proper examination before admission.

The principal changes, as regards service, consisted of a reduction of the period of five years to three years in the case of those who had taken a degree of B.A. within a fixed time at any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, and had become bound as articulated clerks within four years thereafter, and of a permission to articulated clerks to spend one year of their service with the London agent of the solicitor to whom the clerk was bound.

In the year 1860 this society obtained further important alterations of the law in reference to our profession. An extension was then made of the three years' privilege in respect of certain other university qualifications, also in favour of barristers desirous of becoming solicitors, and of clerks who had been in the employment of solicitors for ten years.

Permission was at the same time given to the judges to make regulations for admission as solicitors, after a term of four years of service under articles, of such persons as had successfully passed certain other examinations to be established in any of the universities.

This Act further conferred on the judges the important powers (which were speedily exercised at the instigation of the council of this society) of requiring—First, an examination in general knowledge, either before the commencement of service under articles, or on admission to practice, of all cand dates for our profession other than those who had taken a university degree, or had successfully passed the other examinations to be established at any of the universities; and secondly, an examination in legal knowledge of all articulated clerks, at some time during their articles, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress made by such clerks in acquiring the knowledge necessary to qualify them for practice. A direction was also given that the examination provided by the Act of 1843 should be extended to the discovery of the fitness and capacity to act in matters of business usually transacted by solicitors.

These three examinations are now familiarly known as "The Preliminary," "The Intermediate," and "The Final," and I believe that their introduction has been of the greatest benefit to our body.

The Solicitors Act passed in the last session has put these examinations more completely under the control of the council of our society, with power to call to their aid, as they may see occasion in the conduct of them, such persons as they may deem best qualified for the duty. That Act has introduced some other exemptions in respect of the

preliminary examination, and has relieved from the necessity of a previous service under articles, and also of passing any other examination than "The Final," such barristers as, after five years' standing at the bar, may be desirous of becoming solicitors, and can produce from two benchers of their Inn a certificate of fitness to practise.

It seems clear that the Legislature, by reducing the time of service in the case of university graduates, has admitted the great value of higher education in preparing men for our profession, and that, by enjoining the present course of examinations, and now relieving barristers altogether from service under articles, has determined that the old system of qualification to practise as a solicitor required considerable amendment.

As the Acts of Parliament to which I have referred were promoted by our council, I conclude that their provisions are approved by the profession generally, and will influence the instruction of young men intended for it.

The time appears to me to be not distant, if it has not already arrived, when further alterations may be properly made in our educational arrangements.

I have no wish to underrate the importance of a practical training for our profession, for I freely admit that the discipline and habits of business to be acquired under the system of articles in a good office are, apart from the knowledge to be thus obtained of professional work, of infinite value to the solicitor student.

The saving of time and of expense is, however, often a matter of great importance to the parent as well as to the articulated clerk, who is often wanted to fulfil a wage-earning position at the earliest practicable period. Moreover, a longer service than is necessary frequently engenders idleness in the student, who thinks that he has plenty of time before him for getting up the required work.

It should be borne in mind that, when the five years' term was prescribed, the educational status of young men entering our profession was not nearly so high as it is now, and that the qualification of the candidate for articles was not then tested by any previous examination. Furthermore, at the period referred to, there were but few treatises available on the important subjects of conveyancing and common law, and precedents and forms were only then obtainable by a resort to the hereditary papers of a lawyer's office.

It will, I think, be generally admitted that, by the publication of many excellent treatises and the simplification of procedure, the knowledge of the practical work of our profession can now be more expeditiously acquired than formerly.

The time prescribed for the training of a man to practise in the medical profession, where, as affecting matters of life and death, the acquisition of knowledge of practical work must be most important, may not be inappropriately referred to by way of analogy for the present purpose.

I understand that the medical student has generally (for, as with us, there are some exceptions to the rule) to undergo a preliminary examination in general knowledge before he is admitted to a recognised hospital, and that four years' attendance at such an hospital, accompanied by his presence at certain lectures during the greater portion of that period, is now deemed a sufficient prelude for the examination which he must pass before he is entitled to practise.

May we not regard the ordinary articulated clerk in the same light as the ordinary medical student, and consider a reduction in the period of his service from five years to four years as suitable and adequate?

With regard to graduates of a university, I drew the attention of our society, at the meeting at Oxford last year, to the great work which was being performed there, and I believe in other universities, in the promotion of the education of young men destined for the legal profession. When the three years' service was fixed for graduates, there was no recognized instruction in law to be found at the universities. Within recent years a distinct school of jurisprudence has been formed at Oxford, and intrusted to the care of able men as professors and lecturers in various departments of law. An undergraduate at Oxford may now relinquish the study of classics and mathematics after passing his first public examination, and devote nearly the whole of the remaining two years of his necessary residence at the university to legal work, and virtually qualify himself for a B.A. degree by passing such an examination as will entitle him to honours in the school of jurisprudence.

I think that we shall further the interests of our profes-

* A paper read at the Annual Provincial Meeting of the Incorporated Law Society by Mr. C. W. Lawrence, M.A., Cirencester.

tion by supporting by all means in our power the efforts of the university authorities to make the study of the law effective in their own seat of learning, and we cannot do this better than by recognizing the value of their teaching. Encouragement on our part may be the means of attracting to the school of jurisprudence some of the university prizes which are now so extensively awarded for success in the classical and mathematical schools. The examination in the school of jurisprudence, before referred to, comprises, not only the important subjects of general jurisprudence and Roman law (which are not likely to be learnt elsewhere than at a university), but also the history of English law, and the law of real property and contracts, with "Williams' and "Pollock's" Treatises as text-books. The two last are leading subjects in our intermediate examination.

Undergraduates would be stimulated in the prosecution of law study at the university if they could be assured of a substantial advantage to be derived from it with regard to the period of entry into professional life.

At present the graduate in the school of jurisprudence, and the graduate in the ordinary schools, who has probably never opened a law book before he enters a solicitor's office, stand on precisely the same footing in respect of the time of service and the passing of our examinations.

I would suggest that, in the case of those men who have graduated in some recognized university school of jurisprudence, a reduction should be made in the period of service under articles from three years to two years; and, furthermore, that they should be relieved from our intermediate examination, the subject of book-keeping being in that case taken in their final examination.

I am not sanguine enough to anticipate a general assent to the propositions which I have been advocating, as I well know the strong conservative feeling of our profession in favour of the present system of articles. I cannot, however, but feel that there is no guarantee of the acquisition of knowledge under that system, the success of which must depend not only on the assiduity of the clerk, but also on the character of the business transacted in the office of his principal.

Well-conducted examinations must be the best tests of the knowledge of a student. The practical work of our profession is, to a great extent, learnt after the articles have expired, and when the young lawyer encounters a certain amount of responsibility by accepting a situation as managing clerk or junior partner in a large office. It does not frequently happen that a man starts in business by himself immediately after his becoming qualified to practise.

In conclusion, my opinion is that the best education for our profession is accomplished, in the first place, by the instruction afforded, the discipline enforced, and the knowledge of life and character acquired in that little world of itself, one of our great public schools; and, subsequently, by a careful study of the science and history of law, and of the admirable treatises now available for all its departments in this country, such study to be either accompanied or supplemented by practical training in a solicitor's office, the duration of that training being determined by the proficiency of the student, which can be best ascertained by a thorough examination.

It is stated that the Treasury have relinquished the intention they were understood to have entertained of prosecuting detective Melkjohn on a charge of feloniously conspiring with Benson and Kurr to defraud the Countess de Gencourt.

At the Berks Quarter Sessions, held at Reading on Monday, the chairman (Mr. R. Benyon) read a letter he had received from Mr. George B. Morland, resigning his appointment of clerk of the peace for the county, which office he had held for thirty-seven years. He also read a certificate to the effect that the Lord-Lieutenant has appointed as Mr. Morland's successor his son, Mr. J. T. Morland, M.A. After some remarks from Lord Barrington, M.P., eulogising the services of the late clerk of the peace, a resolution was unanimously adopted recording the deep sense of the court of the able and efficient manner in which Mr. Morland had discharged the duties of his office, and of the loss which it had sustained through his resignation.

SIR HENRY S. MAINE.

SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE was installed on the 28th ult. as Master of Trinity Hall in the college chapel. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the fellows, and, after the master had made the declaration required by the college statutes, he was conducted by the Rev. Henry Latham to the master's stall in the chapel.

In the evening the fellows entertained the master at a banquet in the college hall. The guests consisted chiefly of members of the college, but the master of Pembroke and Dr. Guillemand, Sir H. Maine's former tutor, were present. After dinner,

The Rev. H. LATHAM, on behalf of the resident fellows, invited the company to drink the health of the new master. He said they welcomed Sir Henry Maine's return to office in their college. When controversies arose about the benefit of university education and the value of university honours it was frequently asked how did those who attained the highest distinctions acquit themselves in life? Did they enrich the knowledge of our literature, or render service to the State? He need not enter on a catalogue of the distinctions of the new master, for those present had doubtless read them in the *Times* of that morning. Sir Henry Maine had furnished a triumphant and conclusive reply to all questions of the kind just mentioned.

Professor FAWCETT, M.P., said, on behalf of the non-resident fellows, he hoped to be permitted to make some remarks. He believed the election of Sir Henry Maine had given entire satisfaction to both past and present members of the college. There was nothing to his mind more displeasing than to praise a man to his face, but he might, perhaps, be permitted to say that Sir Henry Maine had rendered special services both to the State, literature, and philosophy. In regard to the late master, he might say that during the twenty years he had been a fellow of the College, he had never known a more straightforward, honourable, or just man, or one who in private life was a kinder friend. There might have been persons presiding over the college of greater intellectual attainment, but there never had been one who exercised greater influence over the fellows, and the secret of that influence was that he had no such thing as selfishness in his nature. He thought no one felt more deeply the obligations they owed to the university than he did, and he rejoiced that the college of which he was a member had at its head such a man as the new master.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

SIR HENRY MAINE said that among the startling events of the last few days there was nothing that had excited his pleasure more than the two speeches he had just heard, and which showed great generosity of feeling on the part of those who delivered them. He imagined that the reason they had selected him was that the college from time immemorial had been associated with legal studies, and he believed that no man had been engaged for a longer period than he in delivering legal lectures. Trinity Hall had sent him to teach law when he knew nothing about it, and from that time he had taken up the profession of a teacher and had adopted it. The honour which had been conferred on him was as unexpected as it was unsolicited. He thought it a great advantage to be associated after the lapse of so many years with his old Alma Mater, and all he could say was that he would do everything in his power to promote the prosperity of the college they all loved so truly.

Practically the Irish Judicature Act came into operation on Thursday, and, says the *Daily News*, the officers of the several divisions are at sixes and sevens. At the outset it was found that although the schedule provided for certain stamps they had not been provided. A notice will be inserted in the *Gazette* sanctioning the use of the old stamps for a limited period.

At the Sussex Quarter Sessions on Monday, the Right Hon. the Speaker presiding, a letter was read from the Earl of Chichester tendering his resignation as chairman. On the motion of the speaker, the question was referred to a committee, as was also the appointment of deputy-chairman in place of the late Mr. George Darby. Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., moved a resolution recording the court's deep sense of Mr. Darby's services. The motion was carried unanimously.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. JAMES BELL, solicitor (of the firm of Bell, Greenfield, & Abbott), of 37, Queen Victoria-street, and of Kingston-upon-Thames and Surbiton, has been elected Clerk to the Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board.

Mr. CHARLES JOHN COOPER, solicitor, of Moch Wenlock and Bridgenorth, has been elected Town Clerk of the Borough of Wenlock, in succession to the late Mr. Roger Charles Blakeway. Mr. Cooper was admitted a solicitor in 1858, and is in partnership with Mr. Edward William Haskwood, who is clerk to the county and borough magistrates at Bridgenorth.

Mr. JOHN STRATFORD DUGDALE, barrister, who has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Birmingham, in the place of the late Mr. Arthur Roberts Adams, Q.C., is the second surviving son of the late Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale Hall, formerly M.P. for North Warwickshire. He was born in 1835, and is a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1862. Mr. Dugdale practises on the Midland Circuit, and is a revising barrister. He was appointed recorder of Grantham in 1874.

Mr. EDWARD HUGH EDWARDS, solicitor, of Rhyl and Ruthin, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for Flintshire for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

Mr. GRIFFITH HUMPHREY PUGH EVANS, barrister, of Calcutta, has been appointed an additional member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Evans is the son of Mr. John Evans, of Lovesgrove, Cardiganshire, and was formerly scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, in Trinity Term, 1867.

Mr. ARTHUR EVANS, solicitor, of Maldon, has been elected Town Clerk and Clerk to the Borough Magistrates, and Clerk to the Maldon Harbour Improvement Commissioners, in succession to his partner, the late Mr. George Edward Digby. Mr. Evans has also been appointed Clerk to the Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes, and to the School Attendance Committee.

Mr. DENNIS FITZPATRICK, barrister, has been appointed Secretary to the Legislative Department of the Government of India. Mr. Fitzpatrick was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1872, and is a member of the Bengal Civil Service. He has for some time officiated as judge of the chief court of the Punjab.

Mr. HENRY BRACEY FORBES, solicitor, of 6, Paternoster-row, has been appointed a Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. GEORGE FRENCH, barrister, has been appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of China and Japan, in succession to Sir Edmund Hornby, resigned. The new Chief Judge was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a senior optime in 1841. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Trinity Term, 1844, and formerly practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. From 1867 till 1875 he was Chief Justice of the colony of Sierra Leone.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN FOSTER, barrister, has been appointed Attorney-General of the Colony of New South Wales in the new administration. Mr. Foster was called to the bar at Sydney in 1858.

Mr. RICHARD CLARENCE HALSE (of the firm of Halse, Trustram, & Co.), 61, Cheapside, has been elected a Member of the Common Council for the City of London, being at the head of the poll on a severe contest in the Ward of Cheap. Mr. Halse was admitted a solicitor in Michaelmas Term, 1860.

Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, solicitor (of the firm of Ingle, Cooper, & Holmes), of City Bank Chambers, 20, Thread-needle-street, has been appointed a Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD, solicitor (of the firm of Howard, Inglis, & Keeling), of Colchester, has been elected one of the Aldermen for that Borough. Mr. Howard was admitted a solicitor in 1830, and is clerk to the Lexden and Winabee Board of Guardians, to the Commissioners of Taxes, and to the Rural Sanitary Authority, and School Attendance Committee.

Sir HENRY JAMES SUMMER MAINE, K.C.S.I., LL.D., who has been elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was born in 1822. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was Camden medallist in 1842, and Craven scholar in 1843, and he graduated as senior classic and first chancellor's medallist in 1844. He afterwards became tutor of Trinity Hall, and proceeded to the degree of LL.D. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1850, and formerly practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. He was Regius professor of civil law at Cambridge from 1847 till 1854, when he was elected reader in jurisprudence and civil law at the Middle Temple, and he was for some time revising barrister for the county of Middlesex. From 1862 till 1869 he was the legal member of the Governor-General of India, and on his return to England in the latter year he was elected Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and a fellow of Corpus Christi College. In 1871 he became a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and in 1872 he was created a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Star of India. Sir H. Maine is the author of "Ancient Law," and "Village Communities."

Mr. WILLIAM MAYD, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds, in succession to the late Mr. Sergeant Tezer. Mr. Mayd was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1851, and is a member of the South Eastern Circuit.

Mr. FREDERICK JENNINGS OLDHAM, solicitor, of Melton Mowbray, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for Leicestershire, for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

Mr. GREGORY CHARLES PAUL, barrister, has been appointed Advocate-General at Calcutta and a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, in the place of Mr. Joseph Graham, resigned. Mr. Paul was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a senior optime in 1853, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1855.

Mr. CHARLES PENHALLOW PETERS, solicitor, of Knighton, has been appointed Registrar of the Presteigne County Court (Circuit No. 28), in succession to Mr. Jonathan Green, who has been appointed registrar of the Knighton County Court. Mr. Peters was admitted a solicitor in 1872.

Mr. GLINN PRIDHAM, of 32, Craven-street, Charing-cross, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Middlesex and the Cities of London and Westminster.

Mr. RUSSELL ROGERS (of the firm of Charles Rogers & Son, solicitors, 7, Westminster Chambers), has been appointed Clerk to the Burial Board for the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, in succession to his father, Mr. Charles Rogers, who retires from the clerkship after having held it for upwards of twenty-three years. Mr. Charles Rogers continues his private practice in partnership with his son.

Sir JOHN LUCIE SMITH, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Jamaica, has been appointed Chairman of a Commission of Inquiry into the extent, composition, and organization of the several public departments of the Island of Jamaica. The Chief Justice is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Lucie Smith, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1849. He was appointed Solicitor-General of the Colony of British Guiana in 1852, and Attorney-General in 1855. He became Chief Justice of Jamaica in 1869, and was created a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and in the following year he was knighted by patent.

Mr. FREDERICK HUME WILCOX, solicitor, of Stokesley,

has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the North Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Wilcox has also been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, solicitor (of the firm of Young & Thompson), of 6, Great James-street, Bedford-row, and of Croydon, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Obituary.

MR. ROBERT FULLER GRAHAM.

Mr. Robert Fuller Graham, solicitor, died at his residence, Greenham, Newbury, on the 23rd ult., after a very long illness. The deceased was born in 1802, and was admitted a solicitor in 1824, and had ever since practised at Newbury. He was a perpetual Commissioner for Berkshire, and a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and he had a large and important private practice. In 1854 he was elected town clerk of the borough of Newbury, and clerk to the Local Board of Health, but was compelled last year to resign, in consequence of the state of his health. Mr. Graham was also secretary and solicitor to the Newbury Gas Company, and solicitor to the Newbury Association for the Prosecution of Felons. His son and partner, Mr. Charles Arthur Graham, was admitted a solicitor in 1856, and has also an office at Kingsclere.

MR. EDWARD FRANCIS SMITH, Q.C.

Mr. Edward Francis Smith, Q.C., died on the 26th ult., in his sixty-third year. Mr. Smith was born in 1813, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1839. He practised for many years in the Court of Chancery (having been also a member of the Home Circuit), and had a very fair junior business. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1866, and was soon afterwards elected a bencher of the Middle Temple; but we believe he had for several years retired from practice.

Societies.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

At the usual monthly meeting of the directors, held at the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., the following being present, viz., Mr. Tylee (chairman), and Messrs. Carpenter, Drew, Hedger, Kelly, Scadding, Steward, Styan, Sidney Smith, Vallance, and Boodle (secretary), a grant of £50 was made to a member who, from bodily infirmity, is incapacitated from attending to his business; one new member was elected, and the ordinary business was transacted.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, December 18, the above society discussed the following question at its 618th ordinary meeting, Mr. Alfred Canning, presiding:—"Is the principle of liability to damages in the absence of negligence, as laid down in the case of *Fletcher v. Rylands*, warranted by the previous decisions on the subject and consistent with natural equity?" The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. Cresswell, Hadley, Whitehouse, Kemp, and Bayley; on the negative, Messrs. Hargreave, Adams, and Hooper. The voting was in favour of the affirmative.

Legal News.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mr. Robert Horn, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, on Wednesday, after a short illness. Called to the bar in 1834, Mr. Horn attained a considerable practice as a pleader, while gaining a high reputation as a consulting counsel, and about two years ago he was promoted to the deanship as successor to the present Lord Advocate.

At the Dorset Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, the chairman, Mr. John Floyer, M.P., called the attention of the grand jury to the great increase of vagrancy in the county. He said that as many as forty vagrants per week had applied for shelter at the Dorchester Workhouse, against five or six formerly. But he considered it undesirable to alter the present system of relief, as in the majority of the cases the vagrants were seeking employment.

Among the subjects under consideration before the Surrey magistrates on Tuesday was an application to the Queen to divide the county into two districts for the holding of inquests. The further consideration of the subject was adjourned to the Easter Quarter Sessions. It was utterly impossible, it was stated, for one coroner to dispose of all the inquests in the eastern division. In some cases inquests were delayed for several days, and in one instance for nine days, with the greatest possible inconvenience and pain to the relatives of the deceased persons. The report of the committee on the subject was adopted.

On Tuesday at a meeting of the Surrey magistrates at the session-house, Newington-causeway, a discussion arose on the Justices' Clerks Act. The finance committee had referred the matter to Mr. Wyatt, the clerk of the peace, and among other matters he reported, "that from and after the 1st of February next it will be unlawful for any clerk to receive for his own use any fees leviable in respect of any business transacted before a justice." It also appeared that the framer of the new Act was aware of the special provisions in various local Acts which give one justice the power of hearing summonses for certain purposes, as it will be seen (section 5) that the Act not only speaks of "special sessions" and clerks of "petty sessions," but also of a "clerk of a justice of the peace." The committee were of opinion that the duty of recovering the rates was cast upon the vestry clerks, who are paid by salary, or in special cases on other individuals under local Acts. They recommended that the clerk of the peace point out to the justices acting in the metropolitan sessions that they have no power to order any fees to be paid, except in cases in which the duly appointed and salaried clerk of the division might be acting as their clerk. On the motion of the chairman (Mr. Penrhyn) it was added "and then only if such cases come under the proviso at the end of the 42nd section of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71."

The *British and Foreign Journal of Trade Marks* says:—"The Swiss States Council rejected, on the 13th of December, the declaration agreed upon between Great Britain and Switzerland for the mutual protection of trade-marks. The rejection was passed by eighteen to thirteen votes, notwithstanding that the proposed ratification of the provisional agreement was supported by Federal Councillors Droz and Stehlin. The objection to the ratification of the declaration was founded upon the point that, by the declaration, the applicant for the registration of a trade mark must be 'lawfully entitled' to the use of his mark in his native country. Switzerland having no trade-mark law, the Federal Council had stipulated for and obtained provisions that the meaning of 'lawfully' should be 'rightfully' (*rechtmässig*). The committee, however, was of opinion that this was too vague, and proposed that the Federal Council should be authorized to ratify the convention, but that previously they should obtain from the British Government the statement that the expression 'lawfully' was only understood and accepted as '*rechtmässig*' ('rightfully'). Deputy Zangger subsequently moved that no action should be taken for the present upon the convention with England regarding trade-marks, for as long as Switzerland had no trade-mark law of her own she had no interest in, and still less any advantage from, such a convention, and it was to be feared that similar cases to Wilson's might be repeated. The motion of the

committee was thereupon thrown out with the result above indicated."

"One of the editors of this journal," says the *Central Law Journal*, "who has just returned from a trip through the state of Ohio, came across the following effusion printed on the back of a postal card and addressed to a leading lawyer of Cincinnati: 'Law Practice, —, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 29, 1877. All letters on business may be addressed to him, Public Law Library, where he will be making out law briefs from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Dinner from 12 to 2 p.m. excepted. Will furnish briefs of law, or facts where diligent investigation is necessary, and copy and send any law from any book in public library to lawyers outside of St. Paul, all for one dollar per hour. After briefs of either law or facts are made out satisfactorily, determining the merits of any case, in any original case, he will, where desired, associate with him any first-class lawyer in cases that cannot be settled without trial, and then settle upon future fees. I have been in the law practice about one-third of a century in South Bend, Ind., and St. Louis Mo., and done Auerbach, Finch and Schaffer's business three years throughout this state, settling every suit brought without the necessity of a trial in a single case. All legal opinions warranted; and where the warranty does not hold good all fees to be returned on notice and demand. Terms cash, and stamps for return letters must be sent. All warranties predicable of warranted facts, or his own investigation of them. On notification by postal card, he will call at any office on legal business. The principle of warranty is in practice but that of a law-writer. He assumes that every statement of his book is law, is the law of reason, if it is not, he has fallen below an authoritative standard. For many years I have seen no occasion for changing opinions, for either courts or lawyers. The love of justice, unwearied investigation, and illumination of mind from God, are all necessary for the mastering of cases.'"

The *Scottish Journal of Jurisprudence* says that the recent important decision of the First Division of the Court of Session in the case of *The Earl of Breadalbane v. Jamieson* (March 16, 1877, 14 Sc. L. R. p. 420), appears to establish the proposition that an heir of entail in possession may lawfully destroy the mansion-house of the entailed estate, provided he takes care to die within a certain short space thereafter. This is, no doubt, a startling deduction, and it is therefore necessary to state in detail the grounds on which it proceeds. The facts of the case were extremely simple. The late Marquis of Breadalbane pulled down Armuddy Castle, which, notwithstanding the existence of Taymouth Castle, the court, on the authority of the *Marquis of Ailsa* (Jan. 21, 1853, 15 D. 308), held to be one of the mansion-houses of the entailed estate or estates. He, however, clearly intended to rebuild it. He had fixed upon plans and specifications, and entered into contracts with tradespeople, and, in fact, at the date of his death, although the old house had disappeared, a new uninhabitable structure had taken its place, the erection of which probably cost as much as the old house was worth, and the completion of which, as an inhabitable house, would still cost a very large sum. The trustees or executors of the deceased heir gave the contractors an allowance, resold them the unused materials, and then retired from the scene, leaving the Argyleshire Breadalbane estates without a mansion-house. In these circumstances the Earl of Breadalbane, the next heir in possession, sued the trustees of his predecessor for declarator that they were bound to complete the new house, or to build a mansion-house suitable to the estate, and not inferior to the old one, or to restore the old fabric to its original condition; and that the building materials were heritable and part of the entailed estate. There were also money decrees asked for, but apparently it was not stated what would be done with the money, the estates having been disentailed before the date of action. It was held by the First Division, dissenting Lord Deas, that no action lay at the instance of the succeeding heir. The Lord President states, with his usual clearness and force, the two points on which he rested the judgment of the court: a principle and a fact which do not seem to fit into each other very well. The principle was this, that for an act of contravention of entail you have no remedy except that provided by the deed of entail, viz., a declarator of contravention and irritancy: the fact was, that there was no contravention at all.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMON LAW DIVISIONS.

A WRITER in the *Times* gives the results of the recent sittings in the three common law divisions and the present state of business there—stated to be derived from authentic information. "Speaking in round numbers, there were at the beginning of the last sitting 500 causes for trial in London, of which nearly half stand over for next sitting, only 273 having been disposed of, out of which 160 were tried, as many as 112 having been withdrawn. More than 180 were made 'remanets,' and these, with 52 more, 'stand over' until next sittings. But then above 50 more cases were entered during the sittings, making nearly 300 standing for trial, though of these 120 are stayed by commissions to take evidence (and 77 are against the same defendants, Messrs. Grant); so that, deducting those thus stayed, there were nearly 170 actually ready for trial and awaiting trial, as probably most of them will be by the time the next sittings open. Then, as regarded the Middlesex causes, there were above 860 to be tried, of which, at the end of the sitting, there remained to be tried, besides new causes entered, 466; so that under 400 were disposed of; and of these less than 200 were tried and more than 200 were withdrawn, the rest having stood over, under 100 being made remanets by consent, and the remainder, 370, standing over for want of time to try them. Altogether, as already stated, 466 thus stood over, to which must be added 257 new causes entered, thus making altogether 723 causes standing for trial at Westminster at the end of last sittings, of which as many as 683, deducting any stayed for any reason, are actually ready for trial and awaiting trial, as probably the whole will be at the opening of next sitting. Thus there were in round numbers over 1,000 causes standing for trial at the end of last sittings, of which far the greater part were not only entered for trial, but actually ready for trial and awaiting trial, and most, if not all, of them probably will be so at the opening of next sitting, with the addition of an indefinite number of new causes.

"As regards the business in *Banco*, there are hardly any arrears—only 32 cases in the Queen's Bench, 18 in the Common Pleas, and 38 in the Exchequer. It is obvious that the great burden of the business is in the number of causes for trial, and it is as to these, for the reasons above stated and many others, that delay is so prejudicial. A little delay after the trial of a cause is not so serious, for the facts are ascertained, and await only the final determination; but delay before trial is serious on account of the difficulties of having witnesses ready for trial, the enormous inconvenience arising from uncertainty as to the time when their attendance will be required, and the expense of maintaining them while waiting for a trial impending, to which may be added the possible failure or confusion of their recollection as to the facts, the possibility of their being prejudiced or influenced in the meanwhile, and many other evils and perils which practitioners will be aware of. It may safely be said that every week a cause is waiting for trial involves serious inconvenience, loss, and injury to the parties, and the amount of injury, inconvenience, and loss arising from the delay of many hundreds of causes for many months can hardly be estimated or even imagined. As, however, the business in *Banco* is so small, it is probable that, except in the Queen's Bench, where, by reason of the Crown business and important applications incident thereto, it may be always necessary to have the court sitting, the sittings in *Banco* may be suspended or held with one or two judges, so as to enable the judges to apply all their strength to the reduction of the enormous arrears of causes standing for trial. Here, however, difficulties arise with reference to the winter assizes. At the close of the last sitting an application was made to the Court of Exchequer to appoint a day for the hearing of an important revenue case which interests many large mercantile firms, and the Lord Chief Baron said that it was impossible to appoint a day for the purpose. 'The winter assizes,' he said, 'would take away two judges from the court for two or three weeks, and perhaps they would not be able to form a court with a quorum of three judges to hear the case without suspending all the other business.' It is obvious that as two judges will be required for each of the Common Law Divisions, unless the winter assizes

are held before the 11th a similar difficulty may occur in the Queen's Bench Division, possibly also in the Common Pleas, though it is not so probable there, as that division has not the important heads of Crown jurisdiction which belong to the Queen's Bench and Exchequer. As already indicated, the resolutions to hold assizes more frequently has introduced a new demand for judicial strength and has increased the difficulty of constituting the courts of the Common Law Divisions with the customary number of judges. In truth, to do so and also to hold concurrent sittings at *Nisi Prius* would be simply impossible. Everything depends on the number of judges required to constitute the courts in *Banco*. As in peculiar jurisdictions of the Queen's Bench and Exchequer Divisions, which decide questions of great public importance, two or three judges are often required, while on the other hand the business of these jurisdictions is not great, they might well be united, and the same court be held for both jurisdictions in the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron presiding there in turns, according as the business is Exchequer business, or Crown business of another character. At all events, this appears to be the only practicable mode of meeting the difficulty which appears to stand in the way of providing for the exigencies of the winter assizes, together with concurrent and continuous sittings at *Nisi Prius* in London and Westminster, along with sittings in *Banco* at Westminster. Yet without such continuous and concurrent sittings at *Nisi Prius* it does not appear possible to deal with the arrears; the simple fact that about 1,000 causes were entered for trial at the last sitting, and that about 1,000 causes still remain entered for trial, is sufficient to show that some decisive measures are necessary to prevent the scandal of a failure of justice."

Law Students' Journal.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

November, 1877.

At the examination of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, the examiners recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—

Dugald William Barrett Tayler, who served his clerkship to Mr. Jonathan Perrin, of Bristol, and Mr. Richard John Bowerman, of London.

Robert Wood Williamson, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Bateson Wood & Atkinson, of Manchester.

Jonathan Norvell Withers, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Robinson & Sons, of Blackburn, and Messrs. Ridsdale, Craddock, & Ridsdale.

Charles Gibbons May, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Coward & Coward, of Launceston, Cornwall, and Messrs. Bell, Steward, & Co., of London.

James Yeoman, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Barker & Sons, of Huddersfield.

Arthur Stuart Pennington, who served his clerkship to Mr. Christopher Wilson Dawson, of Bolton.

The Council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—
To Mr. Tayler, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn.

To Mr. Williamson, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clement's Inn.

To Mr. Withers, Mr. May, Mr. Yeoman, and Mr. Pennington, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society.

The examiners have also certified that the following candidates, under the age of twenty-six, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—

George Henry Thorne, who served his clerkship to Mr. James Searle, of Crediton, Devon, and Messrs. Dobinson, Geare, & Son, of London.

George Tutin, who served his clerkship to Messrs. Arrow-smith & Richardson, of Thirsk, Yorkshire.

John Crosby Warren, M.A., who served his clerkship to Mr. Richard Esfield, of Nottingham, and Messrs. Field, Roscoe, & Co., of London.

The Council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit.

The examiners have further announced to the following candidates that their answers to the questions at the examination were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled them to honorary distinction if they had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Would have been entitled to prizes: William Ayrton, William Mason Greenip.

The number of candidates examined in this term was 207; of these, 149 passed and 58 were postponed.

By order of the Council,

E. W. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, London.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

LAW TRIPOS.

The examiners for the law tripos (Messrs. E. C. Clark, Bryan Walker, J. W. Willis-Band, and C. V. Childo) have issued the following class list:—

Class I.—Nevill, St. John's; Philippa, Trinity Hall Kemp, St. John's; Hopley and E. Williams, Pembroke, equal; Law, Trinity; Pyman, Trinity.

Class II.—Baggallay and Wood, Trinity Hall, equal; Hamilton, St. John's; Drew, Everington, and Morrice, Trinity, and Thomson, Downing, equal; James, Trinity, and Matthew, St. John's, equal; Ferguson, Trinity; F. S. Williams, Trinity Hall; Hopkinson, Trinity; Robinson, Trinity, and Staliard, Emmanuel, equal; Budd, Trinity; Radford, Trinity Hall; Giddy, St. Peter's; Kowalski, Caius; Johnson, St. Catharine's.

Class III.—Hardcastle, Trinity, and Whetstone, St. John's, equal; Lord Campbell, Trinity, and Pardoe, St. Peter's, equal; Richards, Emmanuel; Daniell, Caius; Dalton, Maitland, and Waterlow, Trinity; Williamson, St. John's, equal; Dale, St. John's; Richardson, St. Peter's, and Romer, Trinity Hall, equal; Wilde, Trinity.

Court Papers.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.	V. C. MALINS.
Monday, Jan. 14	Mr. Pemberton	Mr. Kee	Mr. King
Tuesday 15	Ward	Clowes	Farrer
Wednesday.... 16	Pemberton	Kee	King
Thursday 17	Ward	Clowes	Farrer
Friday 18	Pemberton	Kee	King
Saturday 19	Ward	Clowes	Farrer
	V. C. BACON.	V. C. HALL.	Mr. Justice Fry.
Monday, Jan. 14	Mr. Latham	Mr. Teesdale	Mr. Merivale
Tuesday 15	Leach	Holdship	Milne
Wednesday.... 16	Latham	Teesdale	Merivale
Thursday 17	Leach	Holdship	Milne
Friday 18	Latham	Teesdale	Merivale
Saturday 19	Leach	Holdship	Milne

HILARY SITTINGS JANUARY 11TH TO MARCH 7TH, 1878.

COURT OF APPEAL.

At Lincoln's Inn and Westminster.	Thursd. 21	{ Bkcy. apps. & other apps.
Friday, Jan 11	Friday 23	{ Appeals.
	Sat. 25	
	Tuesday 28	
Saturday .. 12		{ App. mots. expte, apps. from orders made on interlocutory motions, & other apps.
Monday 14	Wednesday 30	{ Bkcy. apps. & other apps.
Tuesday 15	Thursd. 31	{ Appeals.
Wednesday 16	Friday Feb. 1	
Thursday 17	Saturday 3	
Friday 18	Monday 4	
Saturday .. 19	Tuesday 5	
Monday 21	Wednesday 6	
Tuesday 22	Thursday 7	
Wednesday 23		{ App. mots. expte, apps. from orders made on interlocutory motions, & other apps.
		{ Bkcy. apps. & other apps.

Friday..... 8	Friday..... 2	Tuesday ... 22	Thursday.... 7..Mtns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ... 9	Saturday ... 23	Wednesday 23	Friday 8..Ptns. & gen. pa.
Monday.....11	Monday.....25	Thurs.....24	Saturday ... 9
Tuesday....12	Tuesday....26	Friday25	Saturday ... 9
		Sat.....26	Monday.....11
Wednesday..13	Wednesday..27	Monday ... 28..In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday ... 12
		Tuesday...29	Wednesday..13
Thursday ...14	Thursday ...28	Wednesday 30	Thursday...14..Motrs. & gen. pa.
Friday15	Friday Mar. 1	Thurd ... 31	Friday.....15..Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ...16	Saturday ... 2	Friday, Feb. 1..General paper.	Sa. urday ...16
Monday.....18	Monday 4	Saturday ... 2	Monday.....18
Tuesday....19	Tuesday.... 5	Monday..... 4..In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday....19
		Tuesday.... 5	Wednesday..20
Wednesday..20	Wednesday.. 6	Wednesday.. 6	Thursday ...21..Motns. & gen. pa.
Thursday ...21	Thursday ... 7	Thursday ... 7	Friday.....22..Ptns. & gen. pa.
		Friday 8..General pa per.	Saturday ...23
		Saturday ... 9	Monday.....25
			Tuesday....26
			Wednesday..27
			Thursday ...28..Motns. & gen. pa.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS. At the Rolls House.		At Lincoln's-inn.		At Lincoln's-inn.		At Lincoln's-inn.	
Friday, Jan 11.	Motns. & gen. pa.	Sat.,	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..16	Pets. sht. caus. & gen. pa.	Mr. JUSTICE FRY.	
Sat.,12	adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....14	General paper.	Monday.....18	In Bankruptcy.	At Lincoln's-inn.	
Monday.....14	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....15	General paper.	Tuesday....20	General paper.	Friday, Jan 11	General paper.
Tuesday....15	General paper.	Wednesday..16	Motns. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..20	General paper.	Saturday ..12	General paper.
Wednesday..16	General paper.	Thursday..17	Motns. & gen. pa.	Thursday..21	Mots., adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....14	General paper.
Thursday..17	General paper.	Friday.....18	Short causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Friday.....22	General paper.	Tuesday....15	General paper.
Friday.....18	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..19	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..23	Pets. sht. caus. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..16	General paper.
Saturday ..19	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....21	General paper.	Monday.....25	In Bankruptcy.	Thursday..17	General paper.
Monday.....21	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....22	General paper.	Tuesday....26	General paper.	Friday.....18	General paper.
Tuesday....22	General paper.	Wednesday..23	Motns. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..27	General paper.	Sat. day ..19	General paper.
Wednesday..23	General paper.	Thursday..24	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Thursday..28	Mots., adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....21	General paper.
Thursday..24	General paper.	Friday.....25	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Fri., March 1.	General paper.	Tuesday....22	General paper.
Friday.....25	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..26	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Saturday.....	Pets. sht. caus. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	General paper.
Saturday ..26	Pets. sht. caus. & adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.	Monday....4	In Bankruptcy.	Thursday..24	General paper.
Monday.....28	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....29	General paper.	Tuesday....6	General paper.	Friday.....25	General paper.
Tuesday....29	General paper.	Wednesday..30	Mots. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..6	Mots. adj. sums & gen. pa.	Saturday ..26	General paper.
Wednesday..30	General paper.	Thursday..31	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Thursday..7	General paper.	Sunday.....28	General paper.
Thursday..31	Mots. & gen. pa.	Friday, Feb 1.	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	V. C. Sir CHARLES HALL. At Lincoln's-inn.			
Friday, Feb 1.	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..2	General paper.	Friday Jan. 11—Motns. & gen. pa.		Tuesday....29	General paper.
Saturday ..2	General paper.	Monday.....3	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..12	Pets. sht. caus. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..30	General paper.
Monday.....3	General paper.	Tuesday....4	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Monday.....14	General paper.	Thursday..31	General paper.
Tuesday....4	General paper.	Wednesday..5	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....15	General paper.	Friday.....18	General paper.
Wednesday..5	General paper.	Thursday..6	General paper.	Wednesday..16	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..19	General paper.
Thursday..6	General paper.	Friday.....7	Mots. & gen. pa.	Thursday..17	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....21	General paper.
Friday.....7	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..8	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Friday.....18	Pets. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....22	General paper.
Saturday ..8	Pets. sht. caus. & adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....9	General paper.	Saturday ..19	Sht. causes, adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	General paper.
Monday.....9	General paper.	Tuesday....10	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....21	General paper.	Thursday..24	General paper.
Tuesday....10	General paper.	Wednesday..11	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....22	General paper.	Friday.....25	General paper.
Wednesday..11	General paper.	Thursday..12	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..26	General paper.
Thursday..12	General paper.	Friday.....13	General paper.	Thursday..24	Pets. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.
Friday.....13	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..14	General paper.	Friday.....25	In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday....29	General paper.
Saturday ..14	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....15	General paper.	Saturday ..26	General paper.	Wednesday..30	General paper.
Monday.....15	Mots. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....16	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.	Thursday..31	General paper.
Tuesday....16	Mots. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..17	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....29	General paper.	Friday, Feb. 1.	General paper.
Wednesday..17	Mots. & gen. pa.	Thursday..18	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..2	General paper.
Thursday..18	Mots. & gen. pa.	Friday.....19	General paper.	Thursday..24	Pets. & gen. pa.	Monday....4	General paper.
Friday.....19	General paper.	Saturday ..20	Mots. & gen. pa.	Friday.....25	In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday....5	General paper.
Saturday ..20	General paper.	Monday.....21	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..26	General paper.	Wednesday..6	General paper.
Monday.....21	General paper.	Tuesday....22	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.	Thursday..7	General paper.
Tuesday....22	General paper.	Wednesday..23	General paper.	Tuesday....29	General paper.	Friday.....8	General paper.
Wednesday..23	General paper.	Thursday..24	Mots. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..9	General paper.
Thursday..24	Mots. & gen. pa.	Friday.....25	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Thursday..24	Pets. & gen. pa.	Monday.....10	General paper.
Friday.....25	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..26	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Friday.....25	In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday....11	General paper.
Saturday ..26	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....27	General paper.	Saturday ..26	General paper.	Wednesday..12	General paper.
Monday.....27	General paper.	Tuesday....28	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.	Thursday..13	General paper.
Tuesday....28	Mots. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..29	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....29	General paper.	Friday.....14	General paper.
Wednesday..29	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Thursday..30	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..15	General paper.
Thursday..30	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Friday.....31	General paper.	Thursday..24	Pets. & gen. pa.	Monday.....16	General paper.
Friday.....31	General paper.	Saturday ..1	Mots. & gen. pa.	Friday.....25	In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday....17	General paper.
Saturday ..1	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....2	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..26	General paper.	Wednesday..18	General paper.
Monday.....2	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....3	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.	Thursday..19	General paper.
Tuesday....3	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..4	General paper.	Tuesday....29	General paper.	Friday.....20	General paper.
Wednesday..4	General paper.	Thursday..5	Mots. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..21	General paper.
Thursday..5	Mots. & gen. pa.	Friday.....6	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Thursday..24	Pets. & gen. pa.	Monday.....22	General paper.
Friday.....6	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..7	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Friday.....25	In Bankruptcy.	Tuesday....23	General paper.
Saturday ..7	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Monday.....8	General paper.	Saturday ..26	General paper.	Wednesday..24	General paper.
Monday.....8	General paper.	Tuesday....9	Mots. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.	Thursday..25	General paper.
Tuesday....9	Mots. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..10	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Tuesday....29	General paper.	Friday.....26	General paper.
Wednesday..10	Sht. causes, pets. & gen. pa.	Thursday..11	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Wednesday..23	Mots. & gen. pa.	Saturday ..27	General paper.
Thursday..11	Adj. sums. & gen. pa.	Friday.....12	General paper.	Thursday..24	Pets. & gen. pa.	Monday.....28	General paper.
Friday.....12	General paper.	Saturday ..13					

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Jan. 4, 1878.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

3 per Cent. Consols, 94½ x d
 Ditto for Account, Feb. 1, 94½
 Do. 3 per Cent. Redm'd, 94½
 New 3 per Cent., 94½
 Do. 5½ per Cent., Jan., '94
 Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan., '94
 Do. 8 per Cent., Jan., '78
 Annuities, Jan., '80
 Annuities, April, '86, 9½
 Do. (Red Sea T. Ag.) Aug. 1908
 Ex Billa, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 2½
 Ditt., £500, Do. 2½
 Ditto, £100 & over, 2½
 Bank of England Stock, — per
 Ct. (last half-year), 255
 Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Stk., 5 per Cent. July, '80, 102½	Inf. Pr. 8½ per Cent., M. Y., 89
Ditto for Account, —	Ditto Debitumens, 4 per Cent,
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 102½	April, '84
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto Encased Pr., per Cent. 81	Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. \$1000
2d Inf. Pr., 8 per Cent. Jan. '72	Ditto, ditto, under \$1000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HARMSWORTH—Dec. 27, at Burghfield House, Boundary-road, N.W., the wife of Alfred Harmsworth, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

LEES—Dec. 20, at Standish, the wife of W. Lees, solicitor, of a daughter.

RENSHAW—Dec. 30, at 39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W., the wife of Walter Renshaw, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

SUMNER—Dec. 27, at Eltham, the wife of Edmund Sumner, of Doctors'-commons, solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHANNELL—TREVELYAN—Dec. 27, Hendon, Middlesex, Arthur M. Channell, barrister-at-law, to Constance Helene, daughter of Walter Blackett Trevelyan, barrister-at-law, of The Oaks, Hendon.

DEATHS.

BINNS—Dec. 19, at Sunbury-on-Thames, Thomas Binns, solicitor, aged 85 years.

BRADSHAW—Dec. 30, at Standard Hill, Nottingham, Job Bradshaw, solicitor (formerly proprietor of the Nottingham Journal), aged 73 years.

COLLES—Dec. 26, at 14, Ely-place, Dublin, Henry Colles, barrister-at-law, Principal Taxing Officer of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, aged 67 years.

FAWDINGTON—Dec. 30, Arthur Ellis Fawdington, of No. 8, Farnival's-inn, London, solicitor.

MOORE—Dec. 29, at 36, Cathcart road, South Kensington, Henry O'Hara Moore, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 44 years.

SMITH—Dec. 25, Edward Francis Smith, Q.C., late of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, aged 63 years.

VALLACK—Dec. 27, St. Michael's-terrace, Stoke, Devonport, Henry Adoniah Vallack, solicitor, Great Torrington, Devon, and Coroner for the Okehampton district.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1877.

Benson, William and Robert Cuere Thomas, Broad st, Bristol, solicitors, Dec. 27.

Freshfield, Henry R., William D. Freshfield, Edwin Freshfield, and P. Williams, Bank buildings, solicitors, Dec. 31.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1877.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Crown Co-operative Society, Limited.—The M.R. has, by an order dated Nov 19, appointed Frederick Carr, King st, Cheapside, to be official liquidator.

Great West Van Lead Mining Company, Limited.—The M.R. has fixed Thursday, Jan 10, at 12, at his chambers, as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator.

Norton Green Coal Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Dec 26, directed to be heard before V.O. Bacon, on Jan 12. Shaw and Fremont, Gray's inn sq, agents for Whaley, Blackburn solicitor for the petitioner.

Phosphate Sogawo Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated Dec 21 it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Holmes, Clement's lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

Tea Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Dec 13 directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on Jan 12. Bradley, Mark lane, solicitor for the petitioner.

Tea Company Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Dec 29, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall, on Saturday, Jan 12. Latter, Grove terrace, St. John's Wood.

Widham Ship Building, Boiler, and Salt Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before Jan 25, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Thomas Walcott Gillbrand, George st, Manchester. Friday, Feb 8, at 12, appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts or claims.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1877.

Cheatham, James, Salford, Lancashire, Licensed Victualler. Feb 1. Wiggins v Dale, V.C. Hall. Boddington, Manchester.

Evans, Margaret, Blisman Festing, Merioneth. Jan 10. Roberts v Roberts, M.R. Ellis, Festing.

Gibb, James Shaw, Debrough, Upper Assam, Bengal, Col on Retired List. March 21. Gibb v Gibb, V.C. Bacon. Davenport, Oxford.

Glog, Grainger, Wigton, Cumberland, Yeoman. Jan 19. Brown v Park, V.C. Hall. Carriek, Wigton.

Goold, Alfred, Newnham, Gloucester, Colliery Proprietor. Jan 15. Goold v Thomas, V.C. Malins. Carter, Newnham.

Hawley, George, Theobald's rd, Red Lion sq. Jan 12. Hawley v Thomas, V.C. Malins. Thunpool, Salford Walden.

Horne, George, Dunstable, Platt Dealer. Jan 18. Porchburgh v Horne, V.C. Hall. Middleton, Dunstable.

Leite, Manoel Pinto, Salter's Hall court, Esq. March 9. Leite v Ferreira, V.C. Malins. Cressie, Lancaster place, Swan.

Newnham, Richard, Brighton. March 4. Amore v Elmale, V.C. Hall.

Nicholls, Josiah, Vicarage lane, Stratford, Retired Victualler. Jan 18. Tregenas v Harris, V.C. Hall. Vastel, Strand.

Shepherd, Valentine Winkley William, Goldsmith row, Hackney, Ginger Beer Manufacturer. Jan 11. Shepherd v Barnard, M.R.

Parry, Clement's lane, Strand.

Stewart, William McAdam, West Wickham, Kent, Esq. Jan 21. Brougham v Stewart, V.C. Hall. Harrisso, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1877.

Barker, Robert Wilkinson, Northumberland House, Stoke Newington, Gent. Feb 11. Walters and Gush, Finsbury circus.

Barracough, John, Arksey, York, Gent. Jan 22. Collinson and Co, Doncaster.

Beecham, John Thorneclow, Dogdyke, Lincoln, Farmer. Feb 9. Clitherow, Tattershall.

Bentley, Joseph, Kingston-upon-Hull, Innkeeper. Feb 1. Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Chisnal, Thomas, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Master. April 6. Newman and Harper, Hadleigh.

Gooch, George, Havingham, Norfolk, Farmer. Jan 12. Foster, Aylham.

Greenboam, Isaac, Lombard st, Tailor. Jan 22. Plicher, Bishopsgate st, Within.

Hanson, William, Liverpool, Master Carter. Jan 31. Williams and Quiggin, Liverpool.

Harrison, William, South Leverton, Nottingham, Innkeeper. Jan 14. Euton, Gainsborough.

Hartwell, Caroline, Nottingham. Feb 1. Watson and Wadsworth, Nottingham.

Hech, Thomas, Kempsey, Worcester, Farmer. Feb 1. Knott, Worcester.

Kempe, John, St. Mabyn, Cornwall, Commander R.N. March 1. Symons.

Kerchling, Sarah, Old Trafford, Manchester. Feb 7. Hankinson, Manchester.

Lent, John, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Innkeeper. Feb 1. Sergeant and Son, Ramsey.

Leyland, James, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Brewer's Assistant. Jan 23. Gardner and Smith, Liverpool.

Lowman, Sarah, Trafalgar sq, Brompton. March 1. Mostop, Cannon st.

Mortimer, John, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, a Lieut-Col on the Retired List of H.M.'s Indian Army. Jan 23. Booty and Bayliffe, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn.

Ostorr, Betha Elizabeth, Chudleigh, Devon. Feb 1. Burnett, Dorchester.

Pannel, James, Mansin house st, Lambeth, Licensed Victualler. Feb 1. Heritage, Nicholas lane.

Prescott, John, Eccles on, Lancashire, Yeoman. Jan 18. Tyrer and Co, Liverpool.

Read, Margat, Guardian Asylum, Bognor Regis. Jan 31. Keel and Rogers, Knightbridge st, Dover's common.

Reakes, George Hall, Wincanton Somerset, Yeoman. Jan 4. Alpha Reakes, and Mark Hall Reakes, Cuddesdon, Yeoman.

Satterthwaite, Hannah, Alderley edge, Cheshire. Feb 28. Bailey and Read, Belton.

Smith, James, Chetnam, Livery stable keeper. Feb 1. Cheshire, Cheltenham.

Stansbury, Daniel, Weston-super-Mare, Scribe, Esq. Feb 23. Baker and Co, Weston-super-Mare.

Tichens, Theresa Carolina Johanna, Finchley New rd. Feb 8. Markby and Co, New st.

Veale, Joseph, Taunton, Somerset, District Manager, Sars Life Assurance Co. Feb 14. Wilson, Plymouth.

Webb, Elizabeth Frances, Chesham place. Jan 31. Powles and Vizard, Monmouth.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25, 1877.

Bagge, Rev James, Crox Easton, Hunts. Feb 8. Somerville, Lincoln's inn fields.

Bainbridge, John, Holly Lodge, Windsor, Westmoreland. March 1. Bullock and Worthington, Manchester.

Baldwin, Samuel Inge-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Feb 9. Scott and Ellis, Wigan.

Bell, Adam, Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, Timber Merchant. Feb 8. Richardson and Small.

Bell, John, Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, Brewer. Feb 8. Richardson and Small.

Bowden, David Bridge, Hals, Cheshire, Gent. Jan 31. Day, Raucora.

Boyes, Walter, Middleon, York, Cordwainer. Feb 1. Whithead, Pickering.

Christy, Thomas, Brooklands, Essex, Esq. Feb 9. Wilde and Co, College hill.

Collier, William, Trowbridge, Wilt's, Cloth Merchant. Jan 31. Redway and Mann, Trowbridge.

Digby, George Edward, Malden, Essex. Feb 1. Digby and Son, Malden.

Dilworth, Richard, Middlesbrough, Innkeeper. Jan 31. Balk and Parlington, Middlesbrough.

Druce, Mary, Hatcham, Surrey. Feb 14. Withall and Compton, Great George st.

Druce, Thomas Allen, Warwick place, Peckham, Gent. Feb 14. Withall and Compton, Great George st.

Gregson, Martha, Southport. Jan 28. Welby and Co, Southport.

Harford, William Henry, Barley Wood, Somerset, Esq. Jan 31. Cooke and Sons, Bristol.

Hewitt, Thomas, son, Wigan, Lancashire, Surgeon. Feb 2. Scott and Ellis, Wigan.

Lee, Betty, Haywood, Lancashire. Feb 1. Bryan, Hindley.

Lough, Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Waterman. Feb 23. Mathew and Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Martin, William, Walsingham, Durham, Miller. Feb 13. Garbutt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Marlew, William, Billings Chapel End, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Feb 20. Scott and Ellis, Wigan
 Miles, Frances Harriott, Firbeck Hall, York. March 1. Few and Co, Surrey st, Strand
 Molesworth, Rev Robert Francis, March, Cambridge. Feb 5. Bridges and Co, Red Lion sq
 Noakes, Jane, Geneva rd, Brixton. Feb 7. King and Son, Brighton
 Ord, Richard, jun, Stockton, Durham, Esq, J.P. March 1. Dodds and Co, Stockton-on-Tees
 Pannell, James, Mansion house st, Lambeth, Licensed Victualler. Feb 1. Heritage, Nicholas lane
 Peters, George, Wigan, Timber Merchant. Feb 20. Scott and Ellis, Wigan
 Preston, George, Lawisham High rd, Kent, Esq. Jan 14. West, Queen Victoria st
 Seamer, William, Walton, York, Yeoman. Feb 1. Whitehead, Pickering
 Shoosmiths, Barbara, Brighton, Sussex. Jan 31. Lees, Nag's Head Inn, Queen's place
 Teece, Ellen, Epping, Essex, Licensed Victualler. March 1. Metcalfe, Epping
 Tucker, William Henry, Frome Selwood, Somerset, Cloth Merchant. Jan 31. Rodway and Mann, Trowbridge
 Veale, Thomas, Taunton, Somerset, District Manager, Star Life Assurance Co. Feb 14. Wison, Plymouth
 Watts, Mary Derrett, Leeds. March 1. Weston, Leeds
 Watts, Sophia, Leeds. March 1. Weston, Leeds

Bankrupts.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Heath, John Henry, Strand, Commercial Traveller. Pet Dec 29. Brougham. Jan 22 at 11.30
 Jones, Edward, Fulham rd, South Kensington, Miller. Pet Dec 22. Spring-Rice. Jan 22 at 2
 Lows, Andrew, Southampton row, Bloomsbury. Pet Sept 28. Hazlitt. Jan 16 at 1

To Surrender in the Country.

Bates, Robert, East Dereham, Norfolk, Tailor. Pet Dec 20. Cooke. Norwich. Jan 17 at 12
 Gallon, Joseph Chisholm, Morpeth, Northumberland, Licensed Victualler. Pet Dec 27. Morimer. Newcastle. Jan 16 at 11.30
 Greenhough, James, Eccles, Lancashire, Merchant. Pet Dec 27. Helton. Salford. Jan 16 at 11
 Moxon, Francis H., Pontefract, Wine Merchant. Pet Dec 28. Mason. Wakefield. Jan 14 at 11
 Powell, James, Newport, Shipsmith. Pet Dec 29. Davis. Newport. Jan 15 at 10
 Roberts, George, Harthill, nr Sheffield, Builder. Pet Dec 20. Wake. Sheffield. Jan 18 at 12.30
 Roberts, William Noller, Harthill, nr Sheffield, Antique Furniture Dealer. Pet Dec 30. Wakefield. Sheffield. Jan 18 at 11
 Stephenson, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Builder. Pet Dec 29. Rollit. Kingston-upon-Hull. Jan 14 at 3
 Wyatt, John, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Draper. Pet Dec 21. Tennant. Hasley. Jan 15 at 11

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1877.

Allen, George, Swansea, Accountant. Dec 10
 Stafford, Joseph, New Mills, Cheshire, Wood Turner. Dec 31

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1877.

Adie, Charles, Tunbridge Wells, Auctioneer. Dec 31 at 2 at the Calverley Assembly Rooms, Tunbridge Wells. Stone and Simpson, Tunbridge Wells
 Archbold, Joseph Charles, Burdett rd, Mile End, Plumber. Jan 3 at 3 at offices of Buchanan and Rogers, Basinghall st
 Ascoli, Augustus, Commerce rd, Wood Green, Watchmaker. Jan 8 at 3 at offices of Roper, Farnival's inn
 Banks, Robert, Blackpool, Curator. Jan 7 at 11 at offices of Charnley and Finch, Church st, Blackpool
 Barnes, Josiah, Derby, Journeyman Printer. Jan 4 at 10.30 at offices of Cranch and Stroud, Low pavement, Nottingham
 Bastable, Adolphus Joseph, Benwell rd, Holloway, Drysalter. Jan 10 at 2 at offices of Walker, King's Arms yard, Moorgate st
 Beach, Charles, and William Beach, Irongate Wharf, Paldington, Builders. Jan 10 at 2 at 34, George st, Portman sq. Horlin, Edgware rd
 Beckett, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, Builder. Jan 9 at 3 at the George Hotel, Whitefriargate, Kingston-upon-Hull. Jackson, Hull
 Black, Thomas, Stonygrove, Lancashire, Engine Store Dealer. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Gibson and Bolland, South John st, Liverpool. Thompson, Liverpool
 Blanshard, Thomas Newton, Sheffield, Beerhouse Keeper. Jan 7 at 12 at offices of Porrett, Bank st, Sheffield
 Brinell, Henry, Chisnor, Oxford, Draper. Jan 9 at 4 at offices of Fell, Aylesbury
 Brockton, Thomas, Billingsgate Market, Fish Salesman. Jan 3 at 11 at the Old Catherine Wheel Tavern, Bishopsgate st without. Hicks, Grove rd, Victoria park
 Campbell, William, Upper Norwood, no occupation. Jan 10 at 3 at offices of Bradley, Mark lane
 Carey, Charles, St Phillips, Bristol, Coal Merchant. Jan 5 at 12 at offices of Fussell and Co, Liverpool chambers, Corn st, Bristol
 Carriss, John, Leeds, Builder. Jan 7 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Burrell, Albion st, Leeds
 Carter, Abel, Birmingham, Tin Plate Worker. Jan 18 at 3 at offices of Rowlands and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham

Chignell, William, Bethnal green rd, Mattress Maker. Jan 2 at 12 at the Crown Tavern, Old Ford rd, Bethnal green. Hicks, Grove rd
 Clements, John, Ashton-under-Hill, Gloucester, Shopkeeper. Jan 7 at 11 at the Northwick Arms Hotel, Bengeworth, Evesham. Smith, Cheltenham
 Collins, Arthur, South Croydon, Oilman. Jan 3 at 2 at offices of Hogan and Hughes, Martins lane, Cannon st
 Coombe, Robert, Southampton, Draper. Jan 9 at 3 at offices of Shuttle, Portland st, Southampton
 Cotterill, Joseph, Birmingham, Coal Merchant. Jan 7 at 2 at offices of Burton, Union passage, Birmingham
 Cox, John, Town Quay, Portsmouth, Harbour Master. Jan 7 at 2 at offices of Whitehall, Union st, Birmingham
 Daniell, Richard, Banner sq, Bunhill row, Carpenter. Jan 9 at 3 at offices of Bradley, Mark lane
 Davies, John Walter, Newtown, Montgomery, General Ironmonger. Jan 7 at 1 at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury. Williams and Co, Newtown
 Davies, Thomas, Rhyll, Flint, Saddler. Jan 9 at 12 at the Royal Hotel, Rhyll. Roberts, Rhyll
 Davis, Charles, Marshfield st, Poplar, Builder. Jan 17 at 2 at offices of Tiley and Soames, Finsbury place south
 Dawson, George, Baldon, York, out of business. Jan 9 at 4 at offices of Atkinson, Tyrral st, Bradford
 Deane, Patrick, Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant. Jan 4 at 3 at offices of Roberts and Leak, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Dibb, Charles, Hesse, York, Grocer. Jan 9 at 11 at offices of England and Co, Queen st chambers, Hull
 Drabble, Henry, Griffe, Stannington, York, Farmer. Jan 8 at 12 at offices of Groves and Allen, Old Haymarket, Sheffield
 Duerdon, Stephen, Birchcliffe, Lancashire, Builder. Jan 8 at 3 at offices of Sutcliffe, Nicholas st, Burnley
 Dyer, Coleman Hill, Wroxall, Hants, Draper. Jan 10 at 2 at offices of Needham, New inn, Strand. Urry
 Elliott, Edward, Franking, East Dereham, Norfolk, Leather Seller. Jan 8 at 3 at offices of Sudd and Linsay, Theatre st, Norwich
 English, Benjamin, Gateshead, Builder. Jan 7 at 1 at offices of Turner, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Farrer, Joseph, Hikey, York, Stone Merchant. Jan 7 at 11 at offices of Bradford, Hikey
 Ferguson, Thomas, and Joseph Thompson, Finsbury, Fence Houses, Durham, General Merchants. Jan 7 at 12 at the Rooms of the Incorporated Law Society, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Phillips, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Fitzroy, Rev Ernest James Augustus, Craven st, Strand. Jan 10 at 3 at offices of Andrew, Clement's lane
 Fowler, Samuel John, Leather lane, Holborn, Oilman. Jan 14 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Lockyer, Gresham buildings
 Gaskell, David, Blackpool, Grocer. Jan 10 at 11 at the Assembly Rooms, Talbot rd, Blackpool. Morgan, Blackpool
 George, Gerald, and David Leon Saville, Mark lane, Flour Factors. Jan 18 at 2 at offices of Abrahams and Roffey, Old Jewry
 Golby, John, Thorpe Mandeville, Northampton, Farmer. Jan 14 at 2 at offices of Weston and Barnes, Brackley, Northampton
 Grainger, Thomas, Darlington, Butcher. Jan 7 at 4 at offices of Sheldon, High st, Wodnesbury
 Grant, Francis, James Grant, and William Grant, Midford, Somerset, Farmers. Jan 5 at 11 at offices of Bartrum, Northumberland buildings, Bath
 Green, William John Austin, Mitchelmersham, Hants, Miller. Jan 9 at 3 at offices of Brady and Co, Portland st, Southampton
 Haddfield, John, Cleve, Lincoln, Ship Builder. Jan 8 at 11 at the Yarrowbank Hotel, Great Grimby. Grange and Winttingham, Great Grimby
 Hamer, Walter Henry, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Innkeeper. Jan 10 at 12 at the Town Hall, Aberystwith. Atwood and Son
 Hampton, John, Birmingham, Builder. Jan 5 at 10.15 at offices of Jackson, Lombard st, West Bromwich
 Harker, Henry Portas, Kingston-upon-Hull, Commission Agent. Jan 8 at 12 at offices of Cross, Parliament st, Hull
 Hayward, William, Runcorn, Cheshire, Licensed Victualler. Jan 8 at 12 at offices of Linaker, Bank chambers, Runcorn
 Higham, Henry, Nottingham, Coach Smith. Jan 10 at 12 at offices of Stevenson, Weekday cross, Nottingham
 Hodgkinson, John Henry, Manchester, out of business. Jan 10 at 11 at offices of R. Wile and Co, Clarence buildings, Booth st, Manchester
 Hollinrake, Edwin, Raistrick, York, out of business. Jan 7 at 2.45 at the White Swan Hotel, Halifax. Eastwood, Todmorden
 Hollinrake, James, Lineholme, York, Loan Tackler. Jan 7 at 3.15 at the White Swan Hotel, Halifax. Eastwood, Todmorden
 Hornsby, Margaret Ann, Saluburn-by-the-Sea, York, Coffee House Keeper. Jan 3 at 3 at 24, Albert rd, Middlesbrough. Teale, Middlesbrough
 Humphries, John, Wellington, Salop, Beer-seller. Jan 8 at 11 at offices of Taylor, King st, Wellington
 James, Leigh, Prestbury, Gloucester, Market Gardener. Jan 12 at 10 at offices of Stroud, Clarence parade, Cheltenham
 Johnson, John, Horsforth, nr Leeds, out of business. Jan 7 at 3 at offices of Pullan, Bank chambers, Park row, Leeds
 Jones, Richard, Barrow-in-Furness, Builder. Jan 4 at 11 at the Commercial Hotel, Strand, Barrow-in-Furness. Taylor, Barrow-in-Furness
 Kirton, Robert, Gateshead, Durham, Clothier. Jan 9 at 12 at offices of Robson, Townhall, Gateshead-on-Tyne
 Layton, Richard, Bishop's Frome, Hereford, Farmer. Jan 7 at 10.30 at offices of Corner, High Town, Hereford
 Loye, William, St Austell, Cornwall, Draper. Jan 17 at 2 at the Queen's Head Hotel, St Austell. Carlyon and Stephens, St Austell
 Lyndell, George, Brockham, Surrey, Butler. Jan 15 at 3.30 at offices of Head, Bell st, Reigate
 Marchant, Hesselbach, Folkestone, Kent, Hotel Proprietor. Jan 7 at 4 at the Lee Hotel, Folkestone. Hubbard, West Smithfield
 Marsdin, Charles, Scarborough, no occupation. Jan 5 at 1 at Abbot's Hotel, York. Watts, Scarborough
 McArdie, James, Liverpool, Confectioner. Jan 7 at 3 at offices of Quinn, South John st, Liverpool

McDonald, Hector, Long Benton, Northumberland, Merchant. Jan 7 at 2 at offices of Stanford, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 McEay, Margaret Frances, Langley Moor, nr Durham, Assistant. Jan 4 at 2 at offices of Clark, Union chambers, Grainger st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Mewis, Richard Tutin, Rugby, Warwick, Railway Ticket Collector. Jan 9 at 3 at offices of Harris, Market place, Rugby
 Miles, Thomas, Northend, Kent, Baker. Jan 5 at 12 at offices of Gibson, Dartford
 Monnet, Joel, Birmingham, Factor. Jan 17 at 3 at offices of Rowlands and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham
 Morton, Charles Henry, Kidderminster, Worcester, Iron Founder. Jan 8 at 3.30 at offices of Corbett and Co, Church st, Kidderminster
 Mountford, George, Hanley, Grocer. Jan 5 at 11 at offices of Sutton, Hill Top, Burslem
 Needham, James, Rusholme, nr Manchester, Seedsman. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Bideau, Brazennose st, Manchester
 Neville, Thomas, Aston New Town, Birmingham, Baker. Jan 9 at 2 at the Great Western Hotel, Monmouth st, Birmingham. Potts, Birmingham
 Phipps, John, Bradford, Joiner. Jan 2 at 4 at offices of Haigh, Piece Hall chambers, Bank st, Bradford
 Parsons, George, Portsea, Tea Merchant. Jan 11 at 3 at 145, Cheapside. Blake and Reed, Portsea
 Parlon, Thomas, Crewe, General Dealer. Jan 11 at 10.30 at the Adelphi Hotel, Crewe. Pointon, Crewe
 Penchbeck, Henry, Manchester, Architect. Jan 17 at 3 at offices of Boots and Edgar, Booth st, Manchester
 Peritt, George Richard, and Thomas Peritt, Butterbowl Mills, Leeds, Woollen Manufacturers. Jan 4 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury. Thomson, Dewsbury
 Raper, Thomas, Muston, York, Farmer. Jan 7 at 3 at the Black Lion Hotel, Bridlington. Richardson, Bridlington
 Regan, Charles, Castle st, Falcon sq, Tie Manufacturer. Jan 10 at 2 at offices of Walters and Gush, Finsbury circus
 Raw, William, Charterhouse st, Merchant. Jan 7 at 3 at 8, Paternoster row. Wells
 Rigge, Julia, and Sarah Ann Virnie, Wilts, Milliners. Jan 9 at 2 at offices of Kelsey and Sons, The Close, Salisbury
 Riley, Isaac, Hanley, Labourer. Jan 4 at 11 at offices of Tennant, Cheapside, Hanley
 Rouse, Frederick, Bradford, Builder. Jan 2 at 11 at offices of Terry and Robinson, Market st, Bradford
 Russell, Charles Edward, Birmingham, Timber Dealer. Jan 9 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham
 Sage, Henry Albert, Bristol, Hat Manufacturer. Jan 4 at 2 at offices of Tricks and Co, City chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol. Clifton, Bristol
 Saunders, Benjamin Frederick, Tynewydd, Glamorgan, Grocer. Jan 14 at 1 at offices of Morgan, Mill st, Pontypridd
 Skinner, William Trayton, Chatham, Baker. Jan 15 at 2 at offices of Basset, Eastgate, Rochester
 Smith, John, Ulverston, Lancashire, Veterinary Surgeon. Jan 7 at 2 at the Temperance Hall, Ulverston. Poole, Ulverston
 Smith, John Sampson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ship Builder. Jan 3 at 3 at offices of Laverack, County buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Southcott, Robert, Bristol, Butcher. Jan 4 at 2 at offices of Phillips, Corn st, Bristol. Salmon and Henderson, Bristol
 Storr, James Turner, Oldham, Architect. Jan 7 at 3 at 30, Clegg st Oldham
 Taylor, Benjamin, Tottington, Norfolk, Farmer. Jan 10 at 12 at the Lamb Hotel, Ely. Wilein, King's Lynn
 Taylor, David, Boston, Innkeeper. Jan 4 at 11 at offices of Thomas, Emery lane, Boston
 Timmon, Thomas, Hinc'ey, Leicester, Market Gardener. Jan 15 at 11 at offices of Preston, Church st, Hinc'ey
 Walker, William, en, Hyde, Cheshire, Grocer. Jan 8 at 3 at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Hyde. Smith, Hyde
 Want, John Henry, Great Yarmouth, Balder. Jan 10 at 12 at offices of Rayson, Regent st, Great Yarmouth
 Wheeler, Frank Bagshaw, and Thomas Bryant, Mincing lane, Colonial Produce Brokers. Jan 8 at 3 at offices of Maitland and Cobbold, Pall mall
 Whisker, John, Chorley, Lancashire, Grocer. Jan 2 at 11 at offices of Hall, Victoria st, Blackburn
 Wild, Hiram, Sheffield, Table Knife Manufacturer. Jan 11 at 4 at offices of Binn, Fig Tree chambers, Sheffield
 Wilkes, William, Newtowna, Stafford, Nuts and Bolt Maker. Jan 7 at 3 at offices of Corbett, Penfold st, Darlaston
 Wilson, Carrington, Melrose cottages, Tuddington, Carpenter. Jan 9 at 11 at offices of Wright and Edwards, Eden st, Kingston-on-Thames
 Williams, Thomas, Jones' Wharf, Limehouse, Oakum Merchant. Jan 10 at 2 at offices of Blackford and Co, College st, Cannon st
 Winks, Foulkes Albert, Withington, nr Manchester, Auctioneer. Jan 7 at 3 at offices of Crowther, 800 h st, Coe, or st, Manchester
 Wien, Sarah, Peterborough, Northampton, Draper. Jan 10 at 11 at offices of Ryland and Graves, Priestgate, Peterborough
 Wood, John, Newtown, Staffordshire, Iron Dealer. Jan 4 at 10 at offices of Travis, Church lane, Tipton
 Wood, Peter, Hanley, Staffordshire, Provision Merchant's Manager. Jan 4 at 11 at offices of Tennant, Cheapside, Hanley
 Wood, William, and Thomas Jackson, Oldham, Builders. Jan 10 at 10 at offices of Tripp, Clegg st, Oldham

FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1877.

Cotter, David James, Bristol, Haulier. Jan 5 at 12 at offices of Roper, Nicholas st, Bristol
 Davies, Benjamin, Lampeter, Cardigan, out of business. Jan 8 at 3 at the County Court Office, Lampeter. Lloyd, Lampeter
 Darknes, William Thomson, Bishopsgate st Within, Commission Agent. Jan 7 at 12 at offices of Moss, Gracechurch st
 Holt, Robert Burbank, Newington causeway, Jeweller. Jan 8 at 2 at Cannon st Hotel, Cannon st. Allingham, Old Broad st
 Langdale, Arthur, Lincoln's inn fields, solicitor. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Linklater and Co, Walbrook
 Lunkford, James Frederick, Bristol, Colonial Produce Broker. Jan 7 at 2 at offices of Beckingham, Albion chambers, Broad st, Bristol

Maddocks, Thomas, Imperial buildings, Holborn viaduct, Tailor. Jan 15 at 3 at Dolly's Hotel, Queen's Head passage, Paternoster row.
 Knox, Newgate st
 Phillips, Jane, Llanboidy, Carmarthen, Innkeeper. Jan 10 at 10.15 at offices of Morris, Quay st, Carmarthen
 Palman, Thomas Turush, Barnard Castle, Durham, Tailor. Jan 4 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds
 Wakeman, William Henry, Spa road, Bermondsey, Grocer. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Aird, Eastcheap
 Woolton, Charles Wesley, Bristol, Hostler. Jan 7 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. Brown, Bristol
 TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1877.
 Ainsworth, John, Acrrington, Draper. Jan 17 at 3 at offices of Hall and Son, Queen st, Acrrington
 Alcock, John, Spaldington, York, Farmer. Jan 15 at 12 at offices of Green, Howden
 Allen, Frederick, Gloucester, Butcher. Jan 14 at 11 at offices of Franklin, College green, Gloucester
 Barnes, Thomas, Cleverton, Wills, Innkeeper. Jan 14 at 12 at offices of Foreman, Bath rd, Swindon
 Baron, William, Widnes, Lancashire, Clogger. Jan 14 at 1 at offices of Quelch, Dale st, Liverpool
 Bayliss, Samuel, Evesham, Worcester, Grocer. Jan 15 at 12 at offices of New and Co, Bridge st, Evesham
 Bayton, Ann, Coleford, Gloucester, Innkeeper. Jan 11 at 2 at offices of Fryer, Coleford
 Bennett, John, Ashfield, Suffolk, Farmer. Jan 18 at 4 at the White Horse Hotel, Ipswich. Good North-Hill, Colchester
 Bolton, James Carradus, Kings, upon-Hull, Painter. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Summers, Manor st, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Bonner, Alice Elford, Dewsbury, Mantle Maker. Jan 17 at 11 at offices of Ridge way and Ridgway, Church st, Dewsbury
 Bonner, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Provision Merchant. Jan 14 at 11 at offices of Keenlyside and Forster, St John's chambers, Grainger st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Bradstock, Thomas Skinner, Walford, Hereford, Farmer. Jan 11 at 1 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford. Fussell and Co, Bristol
 Campbell, Charles, Bolton, Traveller. Jan 10 at 10 at offices of Scowcroft, Town Hall sq, Bolton
 Chambers, Charles, and Thomas Theodora chambers, Leicester, Boot Manufacturers. Jan 14 at 2 at offices of Hazby, Belvoir st, Leicester
 Cleverly, George, Hereford, Draper. Jan 15 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, Moorgate st buildings. Beckenham, Bristol
 Cole, Augustus Edwin, Woolston, Hants, Grocer. Jan 16 at 2 at offices of Nicholls and Leatherdale, Old Jerry chambers. Newnham, Southampton
 Collier, William, Salford, Gasfitter. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Addleshaw and Warton, Norfolk st, Manchester
 Collyer, Robert Hanham, Cornwall rd, Notting hill, Doctor of Medicine. Jan 12 at 12 at offices of Thomas, New inn
 Cope, John, Bedford, Lancashire, Shoe Maker. Jan 11 at 3 at offices of Whittingham, Church st, Leigh
 Cope, William Nathan Sykes, Liverpool, Hatter. Jan 15 at 2 at the Clarendon Rooms, South John st, Liverpool. Hughes, Liverpool
 Cottell, Arthur Ernest, Bristol, Hat Manufacturer. Jan 11 at 2 at offices of Salmon and Henderson, Broad st, Bristol
 Crabtree, William, Lower Broughton, Lancashire, Provision Dealer. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Farrar and Hall, Princess st, Manchester
 Dawson, Joseph Andrew, Blackford bridge, Lancashire, Hotel Manager. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Haskinson, Queen's chambers, John Dalton st, Manchester
 Denman, William Merchant, Colmba's rd, Bethnal green, Grocer. Jan 15 at 11 at the North London Commercial Sale Rooms, Dalston Junction
 Dudd, William, Clevedon, Somerset, Grocer. Jan 16 at 2 at offices of Salmon and Henderson, Broad st, Bristol
 Evans, Evan Rees, Pentre Ystrad, Glamorgan, Tobaccoist. Jan 14 at 1 at offices of Peddoo, Canon st, Aberdare
 Fielding, Owen, Eiland, York, Joiner. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Garrod, Barrow Top, Halifax
 Forsyth, Rice, Hebburn Quay, Durham, Grocer. Jan 14 at 2.30 at offices of Fybus, Dean st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Franklin, Joseph, Houghton, Huntingdon, Baker. Jan 13 at 11 at offices of Manle and Burton, Huntingdon
 Freer, Robert, Belper, Derby, Beerhouse Keeper. Jan 16 at 11 at offices of Hexall, Full st, Derby
 Gimson, Samuel, Stapleton, Leicester, Miller. Jan 16 at 12 at 14, Bridge st, Nuneaton. Bland
 Gidstone, Murray, and Walter Hayward Pool, St Clement's house, Clement's lane, Merchants. Jan 18 at 3 at the City Terminus Hotel and Tavern, Cannon st. Simpson and Collingford, Gracechurch st
 Gray, John George, Sunderland, Plumber. Jan 15 at 12 at offices of Graham, John st, Sunderland
 Grievs, Robert, Faversham, Kent, Ironmonger. Jan 14 at 1.30 at the Inn of Court Hotel, Holborn. Gaches, Peterborough
 Haggott, William, Chepstow, Monmouth, Baker. Jan 14 at 1 at offices of Williams and Co, Dock st, Newport
 Ham, Frederick, Fries of Slaughterhouse. Jan 10 at 1 at offices of Tucker, All Saints' lane, Exchange
 Harrison, Joshua, Kingston-upon-Hull, Draper. Jan 11 at 11 at the Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds. Scurr and Son, Hull
 Harry, John, West Dean, Gloucester, Beerhouse Keeper. Jan 17 at 3 at the Upper George Inn, Newnham. Smith and Son, Newnham
 Hawkins, Thomas, Acrrington, Joiner. Jan 16 at 3 at Peel's Arms, Whalley rd, Acrrington. Whalley, Acrrington
 Heath, Samuel, and John William Heath, Gratton, Stafford, Builders. Jan 15 at 2 at offices of Tennant, Cheapside, Hanley
 Holmes, John, sen, John Holmes, jun, and Bryan Robson Holmes, Little Horton, York, Bobbin Makers. Jan 21 at 11 at offices of Hutchinsons, Piccadilly chambers, Bradford
 Holt, Henry Bramley, Coventry, Tailor. Jan 15 at 11 at offices of Hughes and Maxter, Little Park st, Coventry
 Howarth, Robert Alderson, Knutsford, Cheshire, Printer. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Burling, Town Hall buildings, King st, Manchester
 Howell, Charles, Bristol, Cooper. Jan 21 at 12 at offices of Triggs, Broad st, Bristol. Thomas, Bristol
 Hurwood, Anthony, New Tunstall, Durham, Draper. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Smith, Camden st, North Shields

Hutchinson, Edward, Hexham, Licensed Victualler. Jan 16 at 1 at offices of Baty, Hexham

Ingham, Moses, Bury, Lancashire, Cotton Manufacturer. Jan 17 at 3 at offices of Law, Ridgefield, Manchester

Johnson, Thomas, Langford rd, Kentish town, Builder. Jan 17 at 3 at offices of Fenton, Workshop st, Emsbury

Jones, John, North Malvern, Worcester, Grocer. Jan 8 at 11 at offices of Cobbett, Avenue House, The Cross, Worcester

Jones, Robert, Brynslwyn, Anglesey, Grocer. Jan 11 at 2 at offices of Roberts, High st, Bangor

Liddiatt, Joseph, St John's terrace, New Wandsworth, Builder. Jan 15 at 10 at offices of Fisher and Co, Leicester sq

Lister, Charles Edward, Darlington, Ironfounder. Jan 15 at 11 at the Trevelyan Hotel, Darlington. Dunn and Watson, Darlington

Mason, George William, Bristol, out of business. Jan 10 at 11 at offices of Price, Bridge st, Bristol

Messer, John, Great Barrington, Gloucester, Farmer. Jan 12 at 11 at the Fox Hotel, Chipping Norton. Killy and Co, Chipping Norton

Moffitt, James, West Hartlepool, Upholsterer. Jan 19 at 1 at the Raglan Hotel, West Hartlepool

Moloney, John Joseph, Canning Town, Essex, Hatter. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Lewis, Hatton garden, Holborn

Morgan, John, Dowlais, Glamorgan, Grocer. Jan 12 at 1 at offices of Beddoe, Victoria st, Merthyr Tydfil

Morgan, Thomas, Llantrissant, Glamorgan, Grocer. Jan 12 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, Crookherbtown, Cardiff. Morgan, Pontypridd

Morgan, Thomas, Mountain Ash, nr Aberdare, Grocer. Jan 12 at 1 at offices of Simons and Pies, Church st, Merthyr Tydfil

Morris, William, Preston, Machine Smith. Jan 16 at 12 at offices of Cooper, Fox st, Preston

Nicholas, Jeremiah, Liverpool, Watchmaker. Jan 14 at 2 at offices of Sheen and Broadhurst, North John st, Liverpool. Mather, Liverpool

Orchard, John, Tauton, Innkeeper. Jan 11 at 11 at 12, Paul st, Tauton. Reed and Cook, Bridgewater

Oxbury, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, Butcher. Jan 16 at 1 at offices of Terry, Cogan's chambers, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull

Pauling, John Dopkin, Kingston-upon-Hull, Gent. Jan 11 at 11 at the George Hotel, Whitefriargate, Kingston-upon-Hull. Scott and Cooper

Perkins, Jane Florence, Queen Anne st, Cavendish sq. Jan 23 at 2 at offices of Beyfus and Beyfus, Lincoln's inn fields

Phillips, Richard, Tredgar, Mon., Coal Contractor. Jan 14 at 11 at offices of Harris, Morgan at, Tredgar

Phippy, James, Milton-nex-Sittingbourne, General Dealer. Jan 17 at 11 at offices of Gibson, High st, Sittingbourne

Pimmer, William, Gorleston, Suffolk, Furniture Broker. Jan 17 at 11 at offices of Costerton, Queen st, Great Yarmouth

Poley, James Charles, Falshull rd, Kentish Town, Pianoforte Manufacturer. Jan 10 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Lovett, King William st

Pollard, James, and William Pollard, Kincolton, Nottingham, Farmers. Jan 14 at 3 at offices of Laman, Pelham st, Nottingham. Blackwell, Nottingham

Pollard, James William, Mining lane, Chemical Manufacturer. Jan 10 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Robinson, Gresham house, Old Broad st

Potts, George, Norton-in-the-Moors, Stafford, Farmer. Jan 12 at 11 at offices of Sutton, Hill Top, Burslem

Poynder, Elgar, Ramsgate, Baker. Jan 11 at 3 at the Bull and George Hotel, Ramsgate. Edwards, Ramsgate

Price, Rees, son, and Rees Price, Jun, Forth, nr Pontypridd, Builders. Jan 10 at 12 at offices of Rosser, High st, Pontypridd

Priddy, Joseph, Birmingham, Grocer. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Rainbow, John, London rd, Lower Clapton, Nurseryman. Jan 7 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Robinson, Gresham house, Old Broad st

Raynor, James, Leicester, Elastic Web Manufacturer. Jan 15 at 3 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester

Rees, David, Ferndale, Glamorgan, Grocer. Jan 19 at 2 at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff. Morgan, Pontypridd

Ridder, Henrietta, Forth, Gloucester, no occupation. Jan 18 at 12 at the Prince of Wales Hotel, nr the Berkeley rd Railway Station, Gloucester. Scott, Berkeley

Ridler, James, Potten, Gloucester, Coal Merchant. Jan 18 at 11 at the Prince of Wales Hotel, nr the Berkeley rd Railway Station, Gloucester. Scott, Berkeley

Rule, Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, out of business. Jan 18 at 3 at offices of Al an and Davies, Grainger st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Russell, Thomas, Leeds, Tailor. Jan 12 at 11 at offices of Wells, East parade, Leeds

Ryan, Edward, Bristol, Egg Merchant. Jan 14 at 2 at offices of Beckingham, Alton chambers, Broad st, Bristol

Bylands, Joseph, Morley, York, Wooden Manufacturer. Jan 11 at 3 at offices of Ibberson, Dewsbury

Senior, John, Harlow Heath, York. Jan 11 at 3 at the North Eastern Railway Hotel, Harrogate

Shilling, Thomas, South Bedford, Essex, Grocer. Jan 7 at 2 at offices of Preston, Mark lane

Smith, Charles Frederick, London st, Fenchurch st, Ham Dealer. Jan 15 at 2 at offices of Ferry, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st

Smith, Robert, Darlington, Plumber. Jan 15 at 11 at the Reading Room, Central Buildings, Darlington. Wilson

Solomon, Alfred, Parkside, Knightsbridge, Fruit seller. Jan 16 at 2 at offices of Beyfus and Beyfus, Lincoln's inn fields

Southcott, Richard, Crediton, Devon, Innkeeper. Jan 12 at 11 at offices of Fewings, Queen st, Exeter. Soile

Sortes, Thomas, New Shildon, Durham, Greengrocer. Jan 11 at 11 at offices of Maw, Jun, High Bosgate, Bishop Auckland

Thomas, Evan, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Grocer. Jan 14 at 1 at the Queen's Hotel, Cardiff. Linton, Aberdare

Thwaites, Thomas, Everton, nr Liverpool, Cow Keeper. Jan 15 at 1 at offices of Gresham, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 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THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, 149, Leadenhall
 Street, E.C., is authorized by the undersigned to receive
 Tenders for SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
 to the nominal amount of £500,000, authorized by the Act of
 the South Australian Parliament, No. 47, of 1876, assented to
 27th October, 1876, for the Construction of Railways and Other
 Purposes.

The total amount authorized to be raised by the said Act is
 £2,188,500, of which the amount herein advertised for tender,
 is the third instalment. Two instalments of £500,000 each
 have been previously raised in February and August, 1877,
 respectively.

The Bonds, which are for £1,000, £500, £200 and £100, bear
 interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, commencing on
 the 1st January, 1878.

Principal and interest are made payable in London; the in-
 terest by coupon on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each
 year, and the principal of the issue of £500,000, herein an-
 nounced, at par on the 1st of January, 1908.

A copy of the authorizing Act, with the Bonds, may be
 inspected at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, made in accordance with the annexed form, will be
 received by The National Bank of Australasia until 2 o'clock
 on Friday, the 11th January, when they will be opened in the
 presence of such of the applicants as may desire to be in
 attendance.

The Bonds will be allotted to the highest bidders, provided
 the rates offered are not below £95 for every £100 tendered for.

Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than
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 equality of Tenders beyond the amount of these Bonds, a *pro*
rata distribution on such Tenders will be made.

Five per cent. of the nominal amount tendered must accom-
 pany the Tender, and the balance must be paid on Thursday,
 the 7th February, when the Bonds will be delivered.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the National
 Bank of Australasia, or of the undersigned.

ARTHUR BLYTH,

Agent-General for the Government of South Australia.

8, VICTORIA CHAMBERS WESTMINSTER.

5th January, 1878.

FORM OF TENDER.**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES,**

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

TO THE MANAGER OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, 149, LEADENHALL
 STREET, E.C.

SIR,

I (or we) hereby tender for £ Bonds of the
 Government of South Australia, according to the notice of the
 Agent-General, dated the 5th January, 1878, on which I (or
 we) enclose the required deposit of £ and under-
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